The Bombay Gazette

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOC

No. 11,160 New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday,
L. Peshawur	3900	600	J. C. Babot	9th Sept.
M. Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	16th „
				FRIDAY.
L. Ballaarat	4752	750	P. S. Tomlin	26th „
— Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	3rd Oct.
L. Indus	3462	600	W. E. Breese	10th „
M. Hydaspes	2984	500	G. Scrivener	17th „
L. Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	24th „
— Nizam	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson	31st „
L. Shannon	4148	800	J. S. Murray	7th Nov
M. Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	14th „
L. Cathay	2983	500	T. Fairtlough	21st „
— Lombardy	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	28th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1884.
ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	5th Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	L. H. Moule	19th „
MALWA	2939	500	A. C. Loggin	3rd Oct.
ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	17th Nov.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	on Wednesday, 1st Oct.
MANILLA	5,000	750	on Saturday, 1st Nov.
CHINA	5,000	750	on Monday, 1st Dec

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

CIE. NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

ON account of the Monsoon the new first-class steamer COLOMBO 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 19th September. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—
Via Calais and Dover (Mail)......... 1st class £ 7 5
Via Dieppe .... 1st class „ 5 10

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following are the probable sailings :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name.	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing about
s.s. PERSIA	4,500	600	R. Hutchison	4th Sept.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,250	480	J. B. Murray	4th Oct.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3,070	480	F. Blight	To follow.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3,400	480	W. S. Young	do.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th June, 1884.

PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.—This Department of the Company's business is under the special care of a thoroughly qualified person of great experience, the dispensing of prescriptions and preparation of medicines are carried on under his immediate supervision.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

DR. FRANCIS MUNIQUE, Faculty de Vienna, can be consulted from 10 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 5 p.m. daily at

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited,

SOLE CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.

THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of Broad cloths, Serges, great coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in a position to register orders for these goods. The cloths manufactured by this Company are warranted to be of pure wool throughout, and for cheapness, durability and finish will be found unsurpassed.

Price Lists and Samples may be had on application to

THE MANAGER.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

PIECES OF RAILS FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive, at his office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd of September next, TENDERS for the PURCHASE of any of the following quantities of pieces of RAILS of various sections now lying at Wari-bunder, where they may be seen on application to the Wharf Superintendent, viz :—

1. About 100 tons, more or less, old Iron Rails in lengths of 3 feet and under.
2. About 150 tons do. do. from 3 feet to under 5 feet.
3. About 120 tons do. do. from 5 feet to under 9 feet.
4. About 20 tons do. old steel Rails in lengths of 8 feet and under.
5. About 3 tons do. new steel Rails in lengths of 8 feet and under.

Offers must quote a rate per ton of 20 cwts., weighed over and delivered on the spot, and specify the time within which the whole quantity tendered for will be taken delivery of.

Cash before delivery.

Each tender must be accompanied separately with a deposit, in cash or Government promissory notes of Rs. 20 per ton on the quantity tendered for up to a maximum deposit of Rs. 500, which in the case of the successful tenderer will be retained as security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th August, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given that PESTONJI COWASJI KAPADIA has CONTRACTED to SELL to KHATABAI, widow, and HAJI TYAB HAJI RAHIMTOOLLA, DADABHOY HORMUSJI and RUSTAMJEE DOSSABHOY SETTNA, the executors of the last Will and Testament of HAJI ISMAIL HAJI HUBIB, all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 318 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 225 and 445, and under the Collector's new Nos. 1722 and 2414, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under No. 39 and now under No. 46, situate on the west side of and fronting to the passage known as the 2nd Colebhat Lane or otherwise called Vakamolla, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Fort, and bounded as follows :—on the east partly by the property formerly belonging to Pestonji Dossabhoy Commissariatwalla and now in the possession of Dr. Pallonji Pestonji and partly by the property belonging to Haji Miya Baloo Miya, on the west by a passage known as 2nd Colebhat Lane otherwise called Vakamolla, on the north by the property formerly belonging to Furdoonjee Framji Pooneghar and now in the possession of Buchoobai, widow of Maneckji Shapoorji, and on the south by the said Colebhat-road leading to the said Vakamolla, and which said house and premises are commonly known as Maka's house or Pattiawana's house and was formerly in the occupation of one Edulji Rustomji Soonawalla and late in the occupation of the tenants of one Najamai and Muncherji Sorabji Lala, but now in the occupation of the said Pestonji Cowasji Kapadia and his tenants.

All persons having any claim or demand on the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, lease or in any way howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Treacher's Buildings, Rampart Row, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the sale will be completed and all claims will be considered null and void.—Dated this 2nd day of September, 1884.

MACFARLANE & EDGELOW.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,880 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 3rd September, 1884, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 8th September, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on 11th September, 1884, noon.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd September, 1884, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st September, 1884.

INDIA TO THE HOLY LAND,

EGYPT AND BACK,

Starting Bombay, September 16th and October 3rd.
Do. Calcutta, Sept. 4th, 13th, 18th, and 30th.
From Rs. 800 to 1,300.

A fifty days' trip, including all Steamer, Hotel, and Camp expenses.

Programme upon application.

Reduced Single and Return Tickets to Europe and Australia. *See* Book of Routes, with Maps, As. 8.

Address—

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW ;
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALBUMS

FOR PRESENTATION,
In avarity of shapes and sizes.
From Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 100.

	Rs.	a.
The Belgravia Album	14	0
The Juvenile Album	16	0
The Flower and Field Album	25	0
The Crematie Album	30	0
The Alexandra Album	25	0
The Nautical Album	25	0
The Grosvenor Album	18	0
The Album of the Elements	25	0
The British Army Album	45	0
Our Island Home Album	25	0
The Picturesque Album	50	0
The White Flower Album	25	0
Album des Roses	30	0
New Japanesque Album	100	0
Russia Leather large. (Presentation Album)	75 to 100	

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN INDIA.

, EVERY ARTICLE OF SUPERIOR AND UNIFORM QUALITY.

Sliding-body Cameras.
Bellows-body Cameras.
Binocular Cameras.
Scenograph Portable Cameras.
Camera Stands.
Portrait and View Lances.
Portable Tents.
Printing Frames.
Plate Boxes.
Developing Stands.
Baths and Dippers.
Dishes and Trays.
Glass Plates & Cutting Shapes.
Collodion Bottles and Filters.
Rolling & Burnishing Machines.
Cameo Presses and Dies.
Head Rests, Back Grounds.
Albumenized Papers, Collodions.
Gold, Silver, and Chemicals.
Varnishes, Card Mounts, &c.

THE importance of purity in Photographic Chemicals must suggest itself to all. Our imports have for the past half century been acknowledged as PRACTICALLY PURE, THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, and of UNIFORM STRENGTH AND CHARACTER. Commercial samples (as met with in Indian bazaars), though perhaps unadulterated in the strict sense of the term, are not always to be depended upon, as they are liable to be contaminated with other matter which will unfavourably affect results when operating.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S FIFTY-RUPEE PRESENTS.

Best Electro-plated Claret-Cup Jugs.
Salvers, Cake Baskets, Centre Pieces.
Dessert Knives and Forks, in cases (6 pairs).
Fish Knives and Forks, in cases (6 of each).
Sets of 6 Salt Cellars and Spoons.
Sets of 4 Fruit Helping Spoons.
Large and handsome Cruet Frames.
Breakfast or Bacon Dishes.
Biscuit Boxes.
Combination Breakfast Frames.
Soda and Brandy Frames.
Inkstands.
And many other articles too numerous to mention.

FIFTY-RUPEE PRESENTS IN SOLID SILVER.

Cigarette Cases, Card Cases, Collarettes.
Necklets and Lockets, Pairs of Bracelets.
Brooch, Earrings and Bracelet, in case.
Two Salt Cellars and Spoons.

FIFTY-RUPEE PRESENTS IN SOLID GOLD.

Lockets, in a variety of beautiful designs.
Pen and Pencil Cases, Compasses.
Rings, Bracelets, Brooch and Earrings.
Necklets, Pendants, Brooches.
Studs and Links, Ear Studs, Crosses.
Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

EMILE PERRENAUD, 70, Grande-Rue, Besançon (Doubs), France, wholesale purchaser of watch-making jewels, garnets, rough or roulé, sapphires, rubies, &c. Send specimens, prices, and conditions.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

SHARE CERTIFICATES for the SECOND ISSUE will be delivered in exchange for the temporary receipts, on and after the 1st September, 1884.

By Order,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 22nd August, 1884.

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY COMPANY, Ld.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLYING HOOPS AND GUNNIES.

TENDERS are invited for supplying Hoops and Gunnies to the above Company for the ensuing season. Particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

Sealed tenders will be received at the Company's office, No. 23, Apollo-street, Fort, up to 4 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 10th September, after which hour no tenders will be received.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender.

HARVEY & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents,
The Harvey and Sabapathy Co., Ld.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments, in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms :—

6 / 5½ / 3½ } per cent per annum subject to { 18 months' / 12 „ / 9 „ / 6 „ } notice of withdrawal.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.

No objection to take up the management or superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z.", care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S PREPARATION OF

BAEL AND ARROWROOT.

Strongly recommended in Dysentery and Derangements of the Bowels generally. Exercises a soothing and tonic influence over the Alimentary System.

Per bottle Rs. 2-8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EQUATORIAL

HAIR DOUCHE

(REGISTERED)

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF HAIR DRESSING FOR GENTLEMEN,

Vitalizes the scalp, invigorates the hair, counteracts lassitude, and throws a charm into the operations of the toilet; refreshing the Brain, and counteracting the depressing influences of Hot Weather.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

Sold by all dealers in the Bombay Presidency.

London Agents : H. B. SLEEMAN & Co.,
37, LIME STREET, E. C.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

KEMP'S

ALTERATIVE CONDITION POWDERS FOR HORSES.

FOR improving the tone of the system and purifying the Blood, thus quickly producing FINE CONDITION, a GLOSSY COAT, HEALTH, and STRENGTH.

Per bottle Re. 1-8.

KEMP'S

STRENGTHENING IRON POWDERS FOR HORSES.

Especially beneficial during the Monsoon and the Hot Weather, when the Horse suffers from Lassitude and Depression of Power, producing an immediate change, restoring CONDITION and LIFE.

Per bottle Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TAPEWORM.

KEMP AND CO.'S FLUID EXTRACT OF POMEGRANATE ROOT BARK (PREPARED IN VACUO).

A SURE, safe, and effectual remedy for the above distressing and harrassing complaint. One bottle when taken according to the directions has never been known to fail in effecting a complete cure in the most troublesome cases.

Per bottle Rs. 2-8.

Prepared only by
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors have declared an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Twenty per share for the half year ending 30th June, 1884, and the same will be payable on and after the 8th day of September, 1884.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to 8th September next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM AND CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 21st August, 1884.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

NOTICE is hereby given that DADABHOY HORMUSJEE MEHETER has CONTRACTED to SELL to KHATABAI, widow of HAJEE ESMAIL HAJI HABIB all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the west side of the Kamateepoora Bazar-street, in the registration sub-district of Mandvee, and containing by admeasurement two hundred and two square yards or thereabouts, registered in the rent roll of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 3225 and 4183, and under Collector's new No. 10084, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 80, and situated as follows :—That is to say, on the east by the said Kamateepoora Bazar-street, on the west by the property of Rajana Lingoo, on the north by a road leading to the Kamateepoora 8th Lane, and on the south by the sweeper's passage.

All persons having any claim or demand on the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, lease or in any way howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Treacher's Buildings, Rampart Row, within 14 days from the date hereof; after which time the sale will be completed and all claims will be considered null and void.—Dated this 2nd day of September, 1884.

MACFARLANE & EDGELOW.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA collection of the Southern Circle Forests for the season 1884-85 which is estimated at—

IN BELGAUM.	
Khanapur Taluka	4,000
Belgaum Taluka	1,400
Total	5,400 khandis of 560 lbs. each.
IN KANARA.	
Northern Division of Kanara	2,250
Central Division of Kanara	150
Southern Division of Kanara	1,700
Total	4,100 khandis of 560 lbs. each.

2. No offer under Rs. (9) nine per khandi for the Kanara crop if delivered at the depots on the roadsides in the forests, or Rs. (12) twelve if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta and Honawar bundars, will be accepted.

3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the depots in the forests; but no tender of less than Rs. (9) nine for the former and Rs. (11) eleven for the latter will be accepted.

4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 10th October, 1884.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.
Conservator's Office S. C., Yellapur, 26th August, 1884.

WHITE TEETH & SWEET BREATH.

ORRISALINE,

A CHOICE, FRAGRANT AND DELIGHTFUL LIQUID DENTIFRICE.

THIS ELEGANT LIQUID DENTIFRICE has been extensively patronized by the public for nearly a decade, and is growing rapidly in favour. It is absolutely free from anything likely to have an injurious effect upon the enamel of the teeth, or the delicate covering of the mouth and gums. The medicinal substances entering into its composition exert a direct detergent action on partially decayed teeth and a resolvent and alterative action on the tartar and mucous found adhering to teeth and gums which have been neglected. It speedily removes the parasites which form on uncleaned teeth, checks the formation of tartar, strengthens the gums, and imparts a *delightful fragrance to the breath.* Price per bottle—Re. 1-8.

. The following are excerpts from some of the many testimonials received :—

A Native Rajah writes—"Please send me another dozen of your Orrisaline immediately, I require it for daily use. It is a beautiful cleanser of the teeth."

A Military Officer says.—"Your Orrisaline has only to be more widely known to supercede all other similar preparations."

A Member of the C. S. (who has used it for years) writes—"The most fragrant and effective liquid dentifrice extant."

A Native Zemindar states—"The best liquid *munjun* I have ever used."

A Lady mentions in her letter to us—"My teeth have never before been so white and clean, and my mouth so comfortably pure as they have since using your Orrisaline. It is really an excellent preparation."

ORRISALINE DENTIFRICE.—This unique tooth powder has been prepared to be used in conjunction with ORRISALINE in those cases where the enamel of the teeth is discolored from constitutional or other causes. If used at regular intervals the result will be REALLY WHITE TEETH. Price per box—Re. 1-8.

ORRISALINE TOOTH PASTE.—This is composed of the same ingredients as Orrisaline Dentifrice in the form of a paste. Price per pot—Re. 1-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
B. PHILLIPS AND CO.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
POONA & BOMBAY.
FORWARDED TO ANY PART OF INDIA BY PARCEL POST.

TREACHER'S CELEBRATED PALE BRANDIES.

WE would draw special attention to *our own brands of these,* which *are the finest in the market* and are priced according to Age. Holding as we do large stocks at Cognac, the Spirits are allowed to mature thoroughly before bottling, thereby enabling us to keep up the character and quality for which they have been so long celebrated throughout India.

		Rs.	
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY. Matured for Medicinal use. 15 years old	per doz.	54	0
***TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy"	„	33	0
**TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured Spirit	„	30	0
*TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy	„	26	0

HENNESSY'S EXSHAW'S & MOUNIE'S &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

M. M. MODY & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers' Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites.
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants.
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal, Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps.
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather English.
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins.
Cooking and Warming Stoves.
Machinery Importers from England,
Wholesale and Retail.
Keep always large stocks in hands.
Prices Moderate.

We have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins; Disinfecting Powder. MacDogal's and Calvert's Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose.

Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc., etc.
Up-country orders promptly attended.
Prices furnished on application.
Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE

Is now showing NEW GOODS in all Departments.

DRESSES, MANTLES &C.
made to order.
BONNETS, HATS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

MRS. LAKE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,

GENERAL ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND METAL MERCHANTS,

BYCULLA IRON WORKS & METAL MART—PAREL ROAD, BYCULLA,
BRANCH FACTORY & STORES—NESBIT-ROAD, MAZAGON, } BOMBAY.

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Black and Blue Jerseys, 2 inch Stripes	Rs. 4 8 each
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„ „ Crimson „ „	
White and Navy Blue „ „	
„ „ Crimson „ „	
Plain Navy Blue „ „	Rs. 5 8 „
White Sweater Jerseys, best Berlin-wool, very soft and pleasant to the skin	Rs. 5 8 „
Ribbed Navy Blue Knickerbocker Hose	3 12 per pair
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THE DHOLLERA PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY, Limited.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes-street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of September, 1884, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes, viz. :—

1. To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1884, and the Directors' Report for the same period.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Director in place of the one retiring, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 23rd August to 3rd September next, both days inclusive.

And Notice is also hereby given, that immediately after the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the Shareholders will be held—

To consider offers that have been made for leasing the Company's Press and Gins, and to pass such Resolution as may be deemed necessary.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Managers.
[illegible]ay, [illegible]h August, 1884.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

AT a MEETING of the DIRECTORS held on the 30th instant it was resolved to call up the remaining Capital of the 2nd ISSUE and the following calls were made.—

Rs. 100 per Share due 15th October, 1884.
„ 150 „ „ 15th November, 1884.

payable at the Bank of Bombay.

By order of the Board,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 30th August, 1884.

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Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

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D. B. B. L. Express miniature Rifle, 360 bore, No. 4845, of the best quality with fittings, complete, in leather case	Rs. 1,135
D. B. B. L. Express Rifle, 500 bore, No. 5148, fittings, in leather case	„ 725
D. B. B. L. Hammerless Gun, colonial quality, 12 bore, No. 5334, fittings, in case	„ 575
D. B. B. L. Gun, colonial quality, 12 bore, No. 5338, do. do.	„ 400

THREE MEDALS were awarded to Mr. LANCASHTER at the recent CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

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43 0	45 0	Hock, Nonpareil	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer	34 0	36 0
43 0	45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil	45 0	47 0
32	34 8	Moselle, Muscatel,	34 0	36 0
		STILL GERMAN WINES.		
48 8	50 8	Johannisberger	51 0	53 0
40 8	..	Marcobrunner	42 8	..
33 12		Liebfraumilch	35 8	..
29 8	31 8	Rudesheimer	31 0	33 0
24 4	26 4	Hochheimer	25 8	27 8
19 4	21 0	Laubenheimer	20 0	22 0
30 0	...	Steinwein in Bocksbeutels	31 8	..
30 8	32 8	Moselle Braunberger	32 0	34 0

SHERRY.

Cash			Credit
38 12	Amontillado, A 1,	gold capsule	40 8
36 12	Amontillado	black „	38 8
34 8	Solera	purple „	36 0
28 12	Solera	black „	30 0
28 4	Amoroso	black „	29 8
27 4	Montilla	black „	28 8
25 4	Vino Puro	blue „	26 8
24 0	Oloroso	green „	25 0
22 0	Manzanilla	red „	23 0
21 0	Pale	yellow „	22 0
20 0	Vino de Pasto	pink „	21 0
16 12	A good Dinner Wine	white „	17 8

Cash. Per case 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	MARSALA.	Credit Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.
16 12	Marsala	17 8
	MADEIRA.	
37 12	Madeira, E.I., black capsule	39 8
32 8	Madeira ..red „	34 0
24 0	Madeira ..blue „	25 0
	HUNGARIAN WINE.	
19 4	Carlowitz, red	20 0
	WHISKY.	
37 0	Whisky, Scotch, "the Carlton," 11 years old.	38 0
32 12	Whisky, Scotch, fine Highland, 5 years old	34 0
25 2	Napier Johnstone's Highland Whisky	26 0
23 0	Whisky, Scotch, Glenlivet, Special Reserve	24 0
21 0	Whisky, Scotch, Glenlivet, old vatted	22 0
23 0	Whisky, Scotch, fine old, pure	24 0
18 0	Whisky, Scotch, Crown Brand	18 8
26 0	Whisky, Irish, Finest Old Dublin, three shamrocks	27 0
24 0	Whisky, Irish, Fine Old Dublin, one shamrock	25 0
23 0	Whisky, Irish, fine old, pure	24 0
18 0	Whisky, Irish, Crown Brand	18 8
	COGNAC AND SPIRITS.	
19 8	Jean Sibadey's Brandy	20 0
27 0	Blue Capsule •	28 8
29 8	White Capsule ••	30 0
32	Yellow Capsule •••	34 0
37	Black Capsule ••••	39 0
45 4	Black Capsule, 20 years old	47 0
22 4	Rum, finest old Jamaica	23 0
20 8	Rum, fine "Pineapple"	21 0
22 4	Gin, London Old Tom.	23 0
22 4	Dry Gin	23 8
18 0	Geneva, in flasks	18 8
18 0	Schnapps, Henke's Aromatic	18 0

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	Rs.
THE "COMPANION" ORGAN, 32 inches high, 27½ inches long, one row of reeds, 3⅓ octaves.	100
THE "ECONOMY" ORGAN, Mason and Hamlin's, 4 octaves, C to C. 4 stops. Diapason, Viola, Flute, Melodia, and 2 knee swells	225
THE STERLING ORGAN "LA PETITE," the workmanship is first class and the reeds are carefully voiced :—	
STYLE A. Five Octaves, Five Stops—Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Vox Humana, Dulcet and Knee Swell,	300
STYLE B. Five Octaves, Seven Stops—Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Dulcet, Vox Humana, Bass Coupler, Treble Coupler and Knee Swell.	350
STYLE C. Five Octaves, Nine Stops—Principal, Hautboy, Flute, Violina, Diapason, Dulciana, Vox Humana, Echo, Dulcet and Knee Swell	400
THE "ALBION," Elegant design in Solid Black Walnut, Five Octaves, Nine Stops—Principal, Hautboy, Flute, Violina, Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Dulcet, Vox Humana, and Patent Grand Organ and Knee Swells.	450
The "IMPERIAL."—The case is constructed with brilliantly-figured walnut, with serrate fascias, or chevrons, and is crowned by a top of imposing height, combining architectural beauty with practical utility, in perfect accord. Five Octaves; Sub-Bass and Octave Coupler. Thirteen Stops—Flute, Dulciana, Echo, Celeste, Clarionet, La Brilliante, Principal, Diapason, Dulcet, Hautboy, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Coupler, and Patent Grand Organ and Knee Swells	650
The "STUDENT ORGAN," Mason and Hamlin's, Panelled front and ends, with ENGRAVED GOLD BRONZE ornamentation. Four-and-a-half Octaves, six Stops.	400

SMITH COMPANY'S CEDAR AND WALNUT-WOOD ORGANS FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES.

The cases are made from the finest selected woods and are put together without depending upon glue. The ivory of the keys are fastened by metal pins.

Organs with 5 octaves, without stops	325
Organs with 5 octaves and 4 stops	360
Organs with 5 octaves and 7 stops	400

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Five Octaves; Sub-Bass and Octaves Coupler. Thirteen Stops—Flute, Dulciana, Echo, Celeste, Clarionet, La Brilliante, Principal, Diapason, Dulcet, Hautboy, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Coupler, and Patent Grand Organ and Knee Swells.	650

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Original Farcical Comedy entitled
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For further particulars apply to
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Bombay, 2nd Sept., 1884.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the undersigned did on the 2nd instant pay to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the sum of Rupees 14,600, being the 152nd monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works debt.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 2nd Sept., 1884.

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SEPTEMBER NUMBER OF
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FULL OF FUN AND FROLIC, WIT AND HUMOUR.
Containing SIXTY cartoons, cuts, and skits on all current topics of the day.
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What he thinks of it—Premcore in Sulks—Gymnastics for Parsee Girls of the Period—Mr. Bruin in Love!—The Blind Follower—Liberal Castigation—The Oppressor of the Poor—Dentistry in 1860—Aqua Pura Distillera—Trusting Friend—Hajaam or Cobbler—Yah Istarfar Allah!—Carrying to the Cremation-ground—Modern School-Advertisement, No. 5—Tramway Facility—A War Problem—How the Conference Ended—The Lion in the Path again—An Unpromising Child—Walls of Despondency—The Reclaimed Boy—In Suspense—A Loving Pair—The Peace-Disturbing Cats—The Grand Old Sergeant and his Foreign Recruits—What the Orthodox think of it—Speculator-shah—The Bombay Season Report—Falling Headlong into the Pit—Russia's Pet Pussy—The Police Crusade against the Bengali School-boys—Feverish Excitement—A Hearty (?) Welcome—How they perused the Exhibition Guarantee Fund Bond—Cholera in Bombay: Timely Advice—Discomforting Announcement for the Bombay Buggywallas—Priestly Amenities at Bombay—Hopeless—Too-much Hairy Head—First Lesson in Owl-music—Ash-o-daroo in Tears!—Trying to Tease Him—A Scene from the Second Junaghad Tragedy—A Surat Nuisance—Modern School-Advertisement, No. 6—Mr. China after the Bombardment of Foochow—The Ever-Hungry Monster—Ominous Toasts—Poor Shastree Bawah—At his Wits' End—No! Never! Never!—A Social Evil—A New African Union—Felling a Fruitless Tree—A Cock-fight at Calcutta.

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BY RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR,
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J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits, New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD, an enclosed plot of ground, very conveniently and centrally situated for business purposes. To view apply to the Manager, East India Mills, Falkland-road, Bombay.

MATRON WANTED for Scottish Orphanage Mahim, near Bombay. Salary Rs. 40 per mensem, with free quarters and rations. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating qualifications, experience, &c., to THOMAS LANG, Honorary Secretary, Scottish Orphanage, Bombay.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee, Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash—PEARSE and Co., 22 and 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1834.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000.
HEAD OFFICE, No. 1, King William Street, London.
BOMBAY BOARD.
E. T. LEITH, Esq. J. HUTTON, Esq.
J. GORDON, Esq. A. HAY, Esq.
MEDICAL REFEREE, DR. H. COOK.

Premium on Indian Policies payable and claims discharged in rupees.
Sterling Policies effected for the whole term of life or for short periods.
Endowment Assurances effected in sterling payable at death or at ages varying from 50 to 70 years.
Annual reduction of premium upon all participating Policies 6 years in force.
Present reduction on original premium fifty per cent. or ten shillings in the pound.
Claims settled upon production of usual certificates without reference to London Office.
For rates, proposal papers, annual reports, and further particulars apply to

KING, KING & CO.,
Bombay. Agents and Secretaries.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.

THE COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS, Bombay, has recently issued an order that Manifest and other Forms now in use in the Departments should be printed on HOWARD AND JONES' CREAM WOVE PAPER. Mercantile firms, pass-note writers and shippers are hereby informed that the undermentioned forms, printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, will be sold at the Custom House and at the Carnac-bunder. Orders for large numbers should be sent to this office.

	Per Copy. Pies.	Per 100 Copies. Rs. a. p.
IMPORT PRIVATE MANIFEST. Original, Duplicate, Triplicate, and Quadruplicate.)		
Large	5	2 0 0
Small	3	1 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Free Goods. Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	3	0 14 0
Medium	2	0 12 0
Small	1½	0 8 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Dutiable Goods) (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)	3	1 2 0
IMPORT ENTRY.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 4 0
IMPORT OUT OF CHARGE NOTE.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 4 0
IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 10 0
Small	2	0 13 0
EXPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 3 0
Small	2	0 18 0
DRAWBACK NOTE. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate		
Large	4	1 12 0
Small	2	0 13 0
DRAWBACK BILLS (Original and Duplicate.)	4	1 12 0
DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES	4	1 10 0
TRANSHIP PERMIT. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	2	0 12 0
Small	1	0 5 0
CUSTOMS TREASURY RECEIPT	2	0 13 0
SAND PASS	1	0 8 0
PORT-CLEARANCE	1½	0 10 0
RECEPTION OF GOODS IN THE BONDED WAREHOUSE	2	0 10 0
LETTER FOR CLEARANCE OF IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST.		0 10 0
IMPORT ENTRY—GUNPOWDER.	1	0 8 0
BONDED WAREHOUSE PASS	2	0 10 0
PRINCE'S DOCK RECEIPT	1	0 8 0
DELIVERY ORDER FROM GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSE	2	0 10 0
REFUND OF TOWN DUTY	2	0 10 0
PAYMENT OF TOWN DUTY	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY CLAIM	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY RECEIPT	1	0 8 0
TOWN DUTY BILL	3	0 3

"ROUGH ON CORNS."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN ALLI UMAR STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd Sept., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Asyatbai, widow and administratrix of the property and credits of the late Memon Abbu Haji Usman, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Nur Mahomed Hajee Tahir, Hanifabai, his wife, and Abdulla Hajee Tahir, the mortgagors, the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon and the inheritance thereof in fee simple in possession, free from incumbrances, situate, lying and being in Alli Umar Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in and fronting on the western side of Alli Umar Street, in the subdistrict of Fort, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 18, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 990 and 991, containing by admeasurement 190 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Alli Umar Street, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the house of Essack Ismail, and on or towards the south by the house of Goolam Mohidin bin Abdool Cadur, and which said premises were formerly occupied by tenants and now vacant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 3rd September, 1884.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—
7 cases Turkey red twill.
2 " gagrapat.
2 " colored woollen cloth.
3 bales grey yarn
5 " grey piece-goods.
10 cases colored prints.
On account of the concerned—
P H L—6 bales damaged hemp, ex s.s. Sumatra.
—4 " " ex s.s. Geelong.
K D—4 " " ex s.s. Geelong.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MOUNT-ROAD, MAZAGON.

On FRIDAY, the 5th September, 1884, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises the following valuable landed property, by order of the owner:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the message, tenement, or dwelling-houses, trees and plants standing thereon, situate on the west side of the road leading from Mazagon to Mount-road, in the sub-district of Mandvi, and containing by admeasurement about 2,212 square yards, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 45 and by the Municipality of Bombay under Nos. 3 and 4, and bounded on the east by the said public road called the Mount-road, on the west by the property of Mr. Maneckjee Nusserwanjee Petit, on the north by the property of Mr. Khatao Makanjee, and on the south by the property of Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Buttiwalla.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Also on the same day, at 2 p.m., on the abovementioned premises, will be sold a quantity of goods suitable for leather factory, consisting of leather belting, leather and buffalo pickers, machines for making soles and heels of boots, &c., &c.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 3rd September, 1884.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd September, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

On account and at the risk of Abdool Tyeb Heptoola—F.T.A.T.H. and Co., Bombay,—2130—1 case toys per s.s. Clyde.

F.T.A.T.H. and Co., Bombay,—3-6—4 cases toys per s.s. Lucinda.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 13th September, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bellasis Road, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome richly carved and plain french-polished blackwood and teakwood and English-made mahogany household furniture, mostly made to order, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, a sweet-toned semi-grand pianoforte by Ernest Kaps, Dresden, large size pier glasses in gilt frames, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower-vases, superior oil-painting and oleographs, a large size musical box, &c., the property of H. A. SUNTOOK, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome frenchpolished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, handsome table ornaments and vases, lamps, pictures, &c., the property of E. H. McDOWELL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On a date which will be hereafter fixed, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Winter Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures, rich table ornaments, superior real China flower vases and jars, &c., the property of G. H. FARRAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 3rd September, 1884.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN COWASJEE PATEL STREET, FORT.
In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 151 of 1883.
Nowrojee Kaikhusroo Rustomframna ....Plaintiff.
vs.
Byramjee Jeewanjee Press, Jamsetjee Kaikhusroo Rustomframna, Bapuji Kaikhusroo Rustomframna, and Soonabai, wife of Jehangir Byramjee Press.................Defendants.

Whereas by a decretal order made in this suit on the 26th day of July, 1884, it was inter alia ordered that the House No. 43, situated in Cowasjee Patel-street, in the Fort of Bombay, in the plaint in this suit mentioned, and which is more particularly hereinafter described, be sold by public auction by the defendants, Byramjee Jeewanjee Press.

Notice is hereby given to the public that Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., auctioneers, will, by the direction of the said Byramjee Jeewanjee Press, sell the property hereinafter described by public auction to be held on the premises THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of September, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate in Cowasjee Patel-street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, admeasuring 144 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 268, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 43, and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by the property of Merwanjee Bomanjee Lushkari, on the north by the property of Dorabjee Merwanjee, and on the south by the property of Bai Perozbai, widow of Nowrojee Sorabjee Rustomframna.

For further particulars and conditions of sale intending purchasers are referred to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Bomonjee and Hormusjee, solicitors for the said Byramjee Jeewanjee Press, at their Office, No. 19, Church Gate-street, Fort.—Dated this 11th day of August, 1884.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 5th September, 1884, at 1-30 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Marine-lines, No. 5 bungalow, the very valuable and handsome richly carved and plain Frenchpolished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, mathematical instruments, sewing machine, windproof lamps, carpets, matting, tent, carriage, horses, harness, saddle, &c. &c., the property of Lieut.-Colonel Chas. E. BLOWERS, H. M.'s 10th Regt. N. L. I.

Catalogues was published and the property is now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 3rd September, 1884.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Station an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office Rampart Row, Fort.

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.
STINGING irritation, inflammation, all Kidney and similar Complaints, cured by "Buchu-paiba."
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT,
Recommended by PHYSICIANS.
Imitated by the Fraudulent.
It is, as its designation implies, an Invalid's Wine.
Price per 1 dozen bottles Rs. 26, CASH.
Buyers will do C. P. & Co. a favour if they will destroy the Labels on the bottles when emptying contents.
Bombay House, August, 1884.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per 1 doz quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Italian Champagne	Rs. 26 0	Rs. ...
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	" ...
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 55 0	" 58 0
Guirand Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	" 33 0	" ...
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	" 48 0	" ...
Dry Elite	" 48 0	" 50 0
First Quality Dry	" 40 0	" 42 0
From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	" 37 0	" 39 0
Goldlack, extra	" 42 0	" 44 0
MOSELLE. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Josephshöfer (still)	" 24 0	" ...
STILL HOCKS. From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs 0 0	Rs. 19 0
Deidesheimer	" 17 0	" 20 0
Geisenheimer	" ...	" 21 0
Leibfraumilch	" ...	" 25 0
Steinwein	" 22 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 26 0	" 29 0
Rudesheimer	" 0 0	" 29 0
Marcobrunner	" 0 0	" 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 0	" ...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.		
Moselblümchen	Rs. 16 0	Rs. 19 0
Niersteiner	" 0 0	" 19 0
Hochheimer	" 0 0	" 23 0
Brauneberger	" 20 0	" ...
Liebfraumilch	" 0 0	" 26 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	" 23 0	" 26 0
Rudesheimer	" 28 0	" ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	" 33 0	" 36 0
Steinberger	" 33 0	" 36 0
Scharzhofberger	" 41 0	" 44 0
Johannisberger	" 42 0	" 45 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 19 0	Rs. ...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauterne	" 22 0	" 25 0
MARSALA WINES.		
Marsala Wine	Rs. 11 0	Rs. ...
Do. do. Superior	" 16 0	" ...
CLARETS. From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Leoville	" 20 0	" ...
Chateau Lafitte	" 24 0	" ...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	" 15 0	" ...
Cru de Barreyre	" 19 0	" ...
Chateau La Begoree	" 24 0	" ...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. ...
St. Estephe	" 13 0	" 15 0
Haut Canon	" 14 0	" 17 0
Margaux	" ...	" 19 0
From MESSRS. BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Estephe	Rs. 13 0	" ...
St Julien	" 28 0	" ...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 18 0	Rs. ...
Chateau Romer	" 17 0	" ...
BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 22 0	—
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann	" 25 0	—
Cognac, Green labels (vine leaf) white capsules, A.L. Boiteau & Co.	" 24 0	—
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	" 36 0	—
BURGUNDY. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC		
Volnay	Rs. 22 0	Rs. ...
Chamberlin	" 28 0	" ...
WHISKY.		
Bon Accord	Rs. 22 0	
Breadalbane Highland Whisky	" 22 0	
Finest Old Scotch Whisky	" 22 0	
Thistle Blend Whisky***	" 25 0	
BEER.		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4 4
Pilsener Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Lagerbier	" 5 0	" ...
Kaiser Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Export Beer	" 5 8	" ...
		Per doz. Impl. pints
Romford Light Bitter Beer	" 6 0	" 4 8
India Pale Ale	" 5 0	" ...
SUNDRIES.	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	Rs. 36 0	Rs. ...
Finest Kummuel	" 30 0	" ...
Italian Vermouth	" 18 0	" ...
Do. do. Superior	" 20 0	" ...
Do. do. Finest	" 21 0	" ...
Reel Italian Oil, (Flutes)	" 0 0	" 6 0
Do. do. Pints	" 0 0	" 6 0
Aromatic Magon bitters	" 14 0	" ...
Fortuna Caloric Punsch	" 15 0	" ...
Cherry Cordial	" 15 0	" ...
		Per Doz.
Fortuna Taffel Akvavit		Rs. 15 0
Fortuna Koruman Brændevin		" 18 0
Finest Copenhagen Kummel		" 20 0
Old St. Croix Rum		" 20 0
Finest St. Croix Rum		" 22 0
Swiss condensed milk in Bottles		" 4 8
Do. do. do. " Tins		" 5 0
Do. do. do. " Superior		" 6 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Swedish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Do. do.	per ½ lb. tin	0 10½
Do. Prime Preserved	per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Do. do.	per 2 lb. tin	2 4
Swiss Cheese in tins, from 25 to 50 lbs.	per lb.	0 11

Nett Cash.

From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG, GOTHA.	per 2 lb. tin.	Per 1 lb. tin.
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. 0 13
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	" 1 6	" 0 12
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	" 1 6	" 0 12
Asparagus	" 2 8	" 1 8
Cut Asparagus in Water	" 1 6	" 0 12
White Pickled Cabbage	" 1 0	" 0 10
Red do. do.	" 1 4	" 0 12
Young French Beans in Water	" 0 12	" 0 7
Celery	" 0 14	" 0 14
From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.		
Smoked Sausages	" 1 8	" ...
Asparagus	" 2 8	" 1 8
Celery	" 0 14	" 0 10
French Beans	" 0 14	" ...
Cut French Beans	" 0 8	" ...
Young Peas, second quality	" 0 10	" ...
Small Sausages	" 1 6	" ...

TERMS.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments for supplies of wine, &c. (Preserved Provisions excepted) carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1884.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

PATRON:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST HONOURABLE THE VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, K.G., P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.
VICE-PATRON:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, BART., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PURPOSE OF SECURING SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE GUARANTEE FUND:—
The Hon'ble F. FORBES ADAM, President.
E. C. K. OLLIVANT, Esq.
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, Esq., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB VISHWANATH NARAYAN MANDLICK, C.S.I.
Dr. THOMAS BLANEY.
Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Bart., C.S.I.
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq.
The Hon'ble BADRUDIN TYEBJEE.
D. S. KEMP, Esq.
J. GORDON, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

THE above gentlemen will be glad to receive the names of those who are desirous of subscribing to the Guarantee Fund, the minimum subscription being Rs. 1,000. Forms can be obtained on application to

J. GORDON,
Honorary Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 3rd July, 1884.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY,
ESS. BOUQUET, JOCKEY CLUB, ROSE TOILET POWDER, QUININE HAIR LOTION, WHITE ROSE, TOILET VINEGAR, ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE,
Sold everywhere.
THREE GOLD MEDALS—PARIS, 1878, and CALCUTTA, 1884.
Observe Trade Mark.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street London

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270, Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p. m.
Band, 10th N. L. I., Apollo-bunder, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 1st:—Ancona (s), from London; Scindia (s), Kurrachee. Yesterday:—Sirdhana (s), Moulmein; Calder (s) and Satara (s), Bussorah; Pythomene, New York. VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Simla (s), for Persian Gulf; Tangiers (s), Antwerp; and Lombardy (s), Trieste.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 10th N. L. I. at the Apollo-bunder this evening, commencing at 5-50 (weather permitting):—

March	The Pestal	Anon.
Quadrille	Potpourri	Strauss.
Valse	Les Sirenes	Waldteufel.
Selection	Adelia	Donizetti.
Valse	Autre Fois	Waldteufel.
Polka	Bonne Bouche	Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FAIR.—The annual fair at Upper Colaba will be held to-morrow.

POLO.—There will be a game on the Cooperage ground to-day at 5-30 p. m.; White, Messrs. Savile, Bankier, Macdonald, and Wallace; Colours, Messrs. Remington, Ker, and Lyle.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Venetia left the dock on Monday, and the s.s. Ancona and Scindia entered, and the s.s. Tangier and Lombardy left, yesterday.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY, HEAD BRANCH.—Statement for August:—Daily average attendance, 24,058; admissions, 2,250; prevailing diseases, fevers (587) and stomach and bowel complaints (297).

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 23rd August was 79,187 maunds, and in money Rs. 18,013.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Adum Curreem, living at Gogaree Mohla, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of attempting to commit suicide by taking opium, in consequence of a quarrel with his father. He was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Nesbit-lane, Byculla, on the body of Dajee Baboo, aged 30 years. Deceased was a carpenter. He had been suffering from cough, pains in his chest, and difficulty of breathing for some length of time. He suddenly dropped down and died. The verdict was that death had been caused by heart-disease.

GAIETY THEATRE.—This theatre is to be re-opened on Saturday evening by the Rosa Towers Comedy and Burlesque Company, who have selected for their first performance Gilbert's farcical three-act comedy *Engaged*. The company is said to be thoroughly efficient, and in addition to their dramatic performance, Mdlle. Franzini will give an exhibition on her silver bicycle.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF KANDAHAR.—Last Monday being the anniversary of the battle of Kandahar, the occasion was marked by a quadrille party given by the sergeants of the Royal (North Irish) Artillery, No. 5 Battery. The battery was engaged during the whole of that memorable day (Wednesday) 1st September, 1880, and there are now alive only a few of those who were in the action. In response to the invitations of the sergeants, a large number of their friends and acquaintances met in Morley Hall at Colaba a little after 9 on Monday evening. Good music, a nice floor, and a not too crowded room, with a cool atmosphere, caused the evening's entertainment to be thoroughly enjoyed by all.

A PIOUS THIEF.—Philipp Nicholas Constance, a Goanese, was charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper yesterday with the theft of an image. The image, a representation of St. Francis Xavier, was, it appears, always placed in a shrine outside the church at Dabul, Girgaum, for devout Catholics to pay their respects to, but about fifteen days ago it disappeared, and though inquiries were made no trace of it could be found. Last Sunday the complainant received some information, and next day the accused was arrested and the image recovered. The complainant, who is the sacristan of the church, said he did not know the accused; but a few days ago he had accompanied a priest to a hospital, where the accused was suffering from a slight attack of cholera, to offer up prayers for him, but, he added, he did not know at the time that the accused had stolen the image. A toddy-drawer stated the accused had left a basket in his shop containing the image. He had not advanced any money on it. The prisoner said he had been laid up for some days with high fever, and when he recovered he went to the shrine to offer up his prayers. He did not know it happened, but when he left he must have taken the image. He was so overjoyed at his recovery that he wanted to have the saint's image all to himself, so that he could pray to it unceasingly. He was sentenced to two days' imprisonment.

A MISTAKEN ARREST.

SHESHGERIRAO WASSUDEWRAO, said to be a Brahmin was yesterday placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper on suspicion of having committed the offences of drugging, murder, and theft at Madras. The accused was arrested some time ago by Constable Smith at Bandora, as his appearance tallied pretty closely with the description given in a hand-bill issued by the authorities at Madras, offering a reward of Rs. 800 for the capture of a man who is charged with these offences. The accused acknowledged himself to be a man of varied occupations; he was at once a doctor, cook, and shoemaker, and had besides passed the law examinations as a pleader, and spoke English very fluently. He is a native of Vellore, and about twelve months ago came to Bombay to recruit his health. After knocking about for some time and spending the little money he brought with him, he had recourse to his old trade as a shoemaker at Bandora, where he was shortly after arrested by Constable Smith. The accused was kept in custody pending a reference to Madras. A telegram was received yesterday from the authorities there, stating that he was not the man required. The accused was therefore immediately discharged, and on his application a copy of his discharge was given to him.

A FRENCH SAILOR'S GRIEVANCES.

A SAILOR, apparently a Frenchman, stepped into the witness-box in Mr. Cooper's court at the Fort Police yesterday, and applied for a summons against the captain of his ship. His worship asked what the captain had done. Applicant said that he was very badly treated on the ship. He was the steward on board. The "boys" stole his clothes and other property, and they swore to take his life before he reached Bombay. He could not say if he was ever struck. The recital of his grievances excited him greatly, and his language was almost unintelligible. His worship asked him if he could write. He said be could not write good English, he could write French. He, however, did not appear willing to write, but preferred having his say. A police officer informed his worship that the man had already applied to the magistrate below, Mr. Ryan. The applicant said he had done so because he had sent two letters to him. He went on to say something about his having been Lord Napier's cook in Madras and of an assault committed on him by a captain who gave him a push because applicant had not prepared his breakfast. Mr. Walker, the Shipping Master, informed his worship that the man was sent to hospital because he was sick, and that he was very dissatisfied because he had to pay his own expenses. The captain wanted to pay him off, and applicant wanted to leave the ship, but he (Mr. Walker) would not discharge him, as he would only be a burden to the city. In explaining this, Mr. Walker alluded to him as a Frenchman. The sailor, misunderstanding him, said, in somewhat excited tones, that he was not a Dutchman, he was a Scotchman. He produced a letter, saying it was from his wife in Scotland. He had another letter in which his daughter informed him of her marriage at Newcastle. His worship remarked that if he were complainant's captain he would be glad to get rid of him. He then told the man to attend the court this morning, and he would have inquiries made in the meantime.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE usual monthly meeting of this society was held on Monday, the 2nd inst., at 18, Forbes-street.

The following members were present:—Dr. G. A. Maconachie, in the chair, Dr. Sakharam Arjun, the Rev. Messrs. Dreckman and Ffennell, Messrs. Sterndale, Gay, J. M. Cursetjee, D. P. Kanga, Bashford, Young, Phipson, Cornforth, Jordan, Newnham, Macdonald, Ormiston, Jefferson, and Aitken. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read the following new members were elected:—Messrs. W. Almon, W. Thacker, T. Lang, R. Walton, J. Morris, R. P. W. Strong, J. B. W. Biddle, and R. A. Manuel (Rangoon).

The secretary reported that the Committee appointed at the last meeting had had one interview with the Municipal Commissioner and the merits of several sites for a zoological garden had been considered; but he had not yet learned the result of the Municipal Commissioner's communications with His Excellency the Governor. The following exhibits and additions to the society's collections were then examined, and notes on some of them were read:—Eleven specimens of crabs and other marine animals preserved by the society; one nest of Melophonus horsfieldi (the "Idle schoolboy,") with four eggs, from a waterfall on the Bhore ghaut, and also a quantity of land crabs, presented by Mr. W. Shipp; two hippocampi from Alibag, sent by Mr. Sinclair; C.S.; a living specimen of the poisonous sea-snake *Enhydrina bengalensis*, caught in the Bombay harbour by Captain Gwyn and exhibited by Mr. Phipson. It measured five feet in length and seven inches in circumference, being probably the largest specimen on record.

THE MAHALUXMI S. & W. COMPANY.

AN annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon on the mill premises at Carnac-bunder, Mr. John Gordon presiding. It appears from the directors' report for the year ending 30th June that the balance-sheet shows a nett profit of Rs. 59,203-11-9. The directors are glad to be able to mention that during the year under report they have substituted 9,000 spindles with long collars and flyers, and have added two Crighton's openers with lap attached, eight carding engines, one drawing, one slubbing, two intermediates, five rowings, one mule carriage of 772 spindles, one Ring throstle frame of 240 spindles, and ten Cop reels. Of the above machinery a portion is already working, and the rest is ready to work, except one Crighton's opener which has not yet arrived. From these changes the directors not only expect an increase in the amount of production, but also an improvement in the quality of yarn. The company's property is insured for Rs. 7,20,000, with cotton, stores, yarn &c. The nett profit was recommended to be appropriated as follows:—To the payment of a dividend at the rate of Rs. 35 per share, making, in addition to the ad-interim dividend of Rs. 40 already paid, a total of Rs. 75 per share, Rs. 48,750. To be carried to the credit of suspense account for replacement and renewals of machinery, Rs. 10,000; and to be carried to next year's account, Rs. 453-11-9, total Rs. 59,203-11-9.

On the motion of the chairman, the directors' report and the audited balance-sheet were approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 35 per share was declared, Mr. John Gordon and Mr. Ranchordas Narotumdas, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company; and Messrs. Gungadas Kisordas and Narayen Gunesh Chundravarkar were appointed auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. The proceedings concluded with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Lombardy, Captain W. E. Thomson, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the European mails and the following additional passengers:—

FOR LONDON.—Mr. A. M. Darke, Mr. E. Richards, and Mr. John Wallace.
FOR BRINDISI.—Col. Kemewall and Miss Kemewall.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 2.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

A CLAIM ON PROMISSORY NOTES.

JAMES SCOTT *vs.* MOTILAL RAVAICHAND.

MR. ANDERSON, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 9,028, the aggregate amount of three promissory notes executed by the defendant in respect of consignments of mill machinery. The claim was proved, and his lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 9,028, with interest and costs.

A HUSBAND CLAIMING A DECEASED WIFE'S PROPERTY.

MERVANJEE BURJORJEE MOWJEE *vs.* RUSTOMJEE NANABHOY MEHTA AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff prayed that the estate of his deceased wife Meherbai may be administered by the court, that it may be ascertained of what the estate consisted, and whether the ornaments and clothes, claimed by the plaintiff, belonged to the estate or the plaintiff and his infant children; that the defendants may be decreed to account for the property of the testatrix come to their hands; that it may be declared that the bequests mentioned in the will are void so far as they are religious and charitable; that the ornaments and clothes mentioned in the plaint may be delivered to the plaintiff, &c. The Hon'ble Mr. Farran, Advocate-General, and the Hon'ble Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Bomonjee and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Jardine and the Hon'ble Mr. Telang, instructed by Mr. M. Munshi, for the first and second defendants.

Mr. Farran opened the pleadings in the case. The plaintiff stated that Meherbai, his wife, to whom he was married on the 17th March, 1878, died at Bombay on the 13th February, 1882, leaving behind her the plaintiff and an infant son and daughter. She made her last will on the 1st February 1882, whereby she appointed the defendants Rustomjee Nanabhoy Mehta and Dhunjeebhoy Nanabhoy Mehta and Manekjee Sorabjee Powalla her executors. The first two defendants proved the will on the 5th May 1882. The plaintiff contended that the provisions of the will, in so far as they purported to dispose of the property for religious and charitable purposes, were void; and that he and his children were entitled to th residue of the estate not validly disposed of by th will. The defendants had taken possession of th ornaments and clothes belonging to the plainti which he caused to be made for the use of his wi of the value of Rs. 5,501, which they alleged form part of the estate, but which allegation was untr They were in terms of hostility towards plaintiff.

The first two defendants, in their joint writ statement, said that, although they were autho ised by the will to dispose of the property and appl the proceeds to defraying the funeral and oth subsequent outlays, yet such expenses had bee defrayed by the second defendant out of his ow moneys, and the property of the testatrix come to th hands of the defendants remained intact. They ha done nothing in the administration of the estate, t give effect to the bequest for religious and charitab purposes, nor did they intend to do anything i that behalf unless the court decided in favour the validity of the same. They had in their posse sion certain onaments and clothes which belong to the testatrix and now formed a part of h estate. They were not on terms of hostility t wards the plaintiff although they had a very poo opinion of him on account of his ill-treatment of hi late wife; but they denied that their conduct, in th administration of the estate was in any way affecte by their estimate of the plaintiff's character. The submitted that this suit, except as regarded th construction and validity of the will, was entirel unnecessary, and that the plaintiff not entitled t recover the ornaments and clothes claimed by him.

Several issues were raised in the case.

Mr. Farran referred to several cases and argu that his client was entitled to the ornaments a clothes claimed by him.

Mr. Telang said it was true some of the or ments were presented to the deceased by plaintiff's mother, but that the rest of the ornam were presented to her by her father, the defendant.

The plaintiff, in answer to Mr. Farran, among other things:—When a father gives pres to his daughter at her marriage, they are kept his house and an account is kept in his books.

Perozbai, the plaintiff's mother, stated am other things, when the wife of one of my s named Dinshah died, the ornaments and clot remained with him. When he re-married, presented them to his new wife.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, C. I. E., said he acquainted with the usages and customs of Parsees, and had on a previous occasion gi evidence before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley regard to those usages and customs. All the p sents made a marriage belonged to the husband wife jointly during their lives, and after the dea of either of them, to the survivor, no matter fr which side the presents came. The existence children made no difference in the custom.

Cross-examined by Mr. Telang.—Witness said h had made no specific inquiry with regard to th children; but he could say that the existence o children would make no difference. He had kno of no instance in which adult children had ex the surviving parent from getting the joint proper

Re-examined by Mr. Farran.—Witness had n known of children taking the ornaments of widow. If such a claim had been made in the com munity, witness would have known of it.

Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengalee, C. I. E., said he wa well acquainted with Parsee customs and usage Ornaments were presented to a Parsee bride by th husband's people. During the lives of the husban and wife, the ornaments formed joint propert and on the death of either, they belonged to th survivor. A wife had no right by her will to exclude the husband. The children would not exclude the surviving parent, except as heirs.

Cross-examined.—I have known no specific case in which the surviving parent has been excluded by the children.

To Mr. Farran.—I have a widowed daughter with a child, who is very young; but the child can have no claim to the mother's ornaments.

Dustoor Jamaspjee Menochirjee, a high priest of the Parsees, agreed with the last two witnesses as to the Parsee custom. The children had no right to the marriage ornaments during the lifetime of either parent. The parents, if they both agreed, could sell the ornaments.

To the court.—If the bride's parents made ornaments specially for the bride apart from the marriage presents, on the death of the bride, they could, if they so wished, take back the ornaments from the husband.

Mr. Telang said that, if the court was satisfied as to the custom, he did not wish to contest the point at all. He had no evidence to call. The defendants felt called upon to appear in court, as the infant defendants, the children, were not represented except formally. The learned counsel spoke at some length on the provisions of the will, submitting certain points for the consideration of the court.

His lordship reserved his decision.

AFFAIRS AT INDORE.

THE following letters appears in the *Times* under the head of affairs in Indore:—

Sir,—Railway communication between Bombay and Callcutta is again broken as it was about this time last year. Twenty miles south-west of Asseergurh (the key of the Deccan) two streams called the Bookree, 298 miles and the Ajunta 298 miles from Bombay cross the great railroad a few miles before joining the Taptee river. Both of the bridges over these two streams have again been broken as their predecessors were last year and the transport of heavy goods is stopped. If after the warning we all had last year we cannot, in a time of profound peace, keep up uninterrputed communication between Bombay and Calcutta what are we to expect when a rebellion breaks out. The Under-Secretary for India and the Chairman of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company have been warned of the danger and instructed regarding the remedy. Whenever the railway near Boorhanpoor and Asseergurh may be broken, a rail from Bhosawul to Jubbulpoor, if completed via Nagpoor, would enable us to transport quickly, easily, and economically onr soldiers, our military stores, and the goods of Bombay and Calcutta merchants. There is little fear of the attacks of robbers on the road between Nagpoor and Jubbulpoor, and it is imprcbable that Tantia Bheel, who is giving so much trouble to the police, will venture so far eastward as Seonee. Your obedient servant,

ST. GEORGE TUCKER.
The Knoll, Camberley, Farnborough, Aug. 11.

Sir,—With reference to the letter in *The Times* of to-day, headed "Affairs at India," from Mr. St. George Tucker, I shall feel obliged if you will publish the enclosed extract from a despatch of this company's agent in Bombay, dated the 22d ultimo., which is interesting as showing what had been done for the restoration of through railway traffic across the Bookree and Ajunta Rivers. It will be seen that the inconvenience to the public from the break in the railway, occasioned, by the washing away of the bridges in question, was reduced to the shortest time possible through the energetic action of Mr. Wilson Bell, the chief engineer, and his able assistants.—Yours faithfully,

THOMAS R. WATT, Managing Director, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
3, New Broad-street, E.C., Aug. 1

Extract from a despatch dated July 22, 1814, from Mr. G. A. Barnett, C.I.E., agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company in India:—

"The chief engineer not having yet returned from the direction of the works at the Bookree diversion, I am unable to send you his official report, but all the information to hand will be found in the papers sent forward. The Board will have learnt from my telegram that both the temporary bridges fell early on Sunday morning the 13th instant the damage having taken place during a flood reported to be nearly as great as that which carried away the old bridges last year. The Ajunta new bridge was fortunately ready for opening, although it had not been intended to run over it until after the close of the rains, and it was availed of without loss of time to carry the traffic over. With regard to the Bookree, Mr. Bell reported that the quickest way of restoring through train communication would by

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by a diversion of the bed of the river, and this work was commenced and carried through in earnest and without stoppage, the train communication being restored on the sixth day—the grades on the diversion will be rather steep, but no better could be obtained than one in 40 on the Jubbulpore side of the river and in 33 on the Bombay side without heavy work that would probably have taken upwards of a month to carry through. This diverslag I am pleased to inform the Board, was inspected by an officer of the consulting engineers department and passed on Saturday afternoon, the 19th inst., and both passenger and goods trains ran over it the same evening satisfactorily."

THE LATE SIR BARTLE FRERE.

An address from the Mayor and Town Council of Durban, Natal, has been forwarded to Lady Frere, conveying the following resolution, carried unanimously at a meeting held on June 4, viz.:—"That this Council has heard with the deepest regret the sad intelligence of the death of Sir Bartle Frere, and desires to place on record its sense of the great services rendered by him to Natal and South Africa during the period in which he held office as High Commissioner, and further to convey to Lady Frere and her family its expression of profound sympathy in the loss they have sustained." Resolutions were also carried at a public meeting at Aliwal North, Cape Colony, on the 2d of June expressing a sense of the great loss the Empire has sustained "in the demise of a man whose sound and far-seeing political judgment, whose ready sympathy with colonial difficulties, and whose personal qualities both as a gentleman and as a Christian have endeared him to all who knew him and rendered him the best Governor the Cape Colony ever had," and condoling with the relations of the late Sir Bartle Frere in their bereavement. In addition to the many addresses previously mentioned, Lady Frere has received addresses expressive of profound regret and condolence on the death of Sir Bartle Frere from, among others, the Mayor and Town Council of East London, South Africa; the Mayor and Municipality of Grahamstown, South Africa; the University of the Cape of Good Hope (of which Sir Bartle Frere was Chancellor); and the Loyal Northern Star Lodge Aliwal North, South Africa; and also letters of condolence and very deep sorrow from the President of the Orange Free State; and from India from many native gentlemen, and also native ladies.

THE DEBATE ON THE INDIAN BUDGET.

We have already given the annual statement made by Mr. Cross on the finances of India in the House of Commons on August 8. The debate which followed took place after the departure of the mail. It will be remembered that Mr. Cross taking, as usual, a survey of the last three years—viz., the actual accounts of 1882-3, the revised estimate of 1883-4, and the Budget estimate of 1884-5, had stated the revenue for the current year at £70,564,000, which, with an expenditure of £70,241,000, leaves a surplus of £319,000. The actual taxation imposed on the people of India amounts to £40,361,000, and if the land-rent of £21,888,000 be deducted it leaves a total amount of taxation of something over eighteen millions or an average of 14 annas 9 pies per head. Examining the separate heads of the revenue, he mentioned that there is a reduction of £1,378,000 on the opium revenue, and gave an interesting account of the forests revenue and the steps which are being taken to improve it. In regard to the expenditure, he pointed out that there is a gradual reduction of the charge of the Debt, the reduction in the last year being £306,000. There is an increase on the telegraphic service, and the cost of law, justice, police, and education are also growing. The cost of the Army, he said, had not greatly increased, the gross charge for 1883-4 being £16,121,000 and the estimate for 1884-5 being £15,238,000. During the year from £60,000 to £70,000 had been spent in bounties of 120 rupees per man, to meet the deficiency in the Army owing to the slackness of recruiting, and to the large number of men who have taken their discharge, and from 7,000 to 8,000 had re-engaged. As to the exchanges, they had been subject to great fluctuations, the decrease in 1882-3 being £476,000, followed by an increase of £779,000, and by a decrease again in the coming year of £322,000. Into the complicated details of this subject, and into the manner in which the accounts are affected Mr. Cross went at some length. Passing then to the Department of Public Works, Mr. Cross described the ordinary and productive works separately. The gross charge of the ordinary works for the three years under review is £20,094,000 (the net cost for the year 1884-5 being £5,171,000) and the gross receipts are only £2,575,000, the cost to the Indian Government being £17,519,000 for the three years. A detailed examination of the items shows a heavy expenditure, but it is not increasing, there being a reduction of rather over half a million during the current year. As to productive public works, the gross receipts for 1884-85 are estimated at £13,631,000, there being progressive increases of £746,000 and £661,000 in the receipts of the last and current years. The charges, which include everything but loss by exchange, are estimated for 1884-85 at £1,088,000, which gives an advance in net receipts of £606,000 in two years, this being due to an increase in the earnings of East Indian and State railways. Mr. Cross next discussed in detail the question of railway extension in India and the report of the recent Select Committee, insisting strongly on the necessity of a continuous policy and an adherence to the policy that railway extension shall not subject the people of India to increased taxation. Before dealng with the state of the debt, and in conexion with the extension of railways, he amined the question of borrowing in India d England, concluding that, in order to rry out the policy of railway extension, it is more than probable the Indian Government may have to come to Parliament next year for power to borrow in England. The total amount of the debt he stated at £246,948,000, against which may be set public works, guaranteed railway loans to native States and municipalities, and other assets, of the value of £182,367,000, leaving uncovered liabilities to the amount of £64,581,000. After some remarks in answer to recent pessimist magazine articles, which, he contended, would not bear the test of facts and figures, Mr. Cross concluded the financial portion of his speech by stating that, according to the latest telegrams, the revenue of 1883-84 will exceed the revised estimate by half a million—the results of the railways being better, and the cost of e army some £100,000 less, than estimated. ese financial calculations, however, he said, ght be affected by our frontier arrangements, and ough he could not yet say how far we may have improve the communications with and between r outposts, it was better that necessary steps uld be taken now rather than be subject to expenditure under the influence of panic future time.

Mr. Arnold wished to draw attention to one method of increase in the revenue of India by transferring certain charges upon that revenue to the Imperial revenue of the country. There was no more secure seat of British power in the world than in the neighbourhood of the Persian Gulf, but unfortunately as a trade centre the locality had been much neglected. The charge for the salaries and expenses of our Consular officers in towns near the Persian Gulf was borne by India. That was a state of things which was disadvantageous to the trade of this country, and very unjust to the Indian Government. He had received a letter from a director of the British India Steam Packet Navigation Company, stating that owing to the stagnation of trade there they had recently given up their direct line of steamers to the Persian Gulf. This stagnation he attributed to the circumstance of our not having our own officials there. He had no intention of dividing the House, but he begged to move the following amendment:—"That in the interests of India and of the United Kingdom it is desirable that India should not bear the charge of the consular agency expenditures on the Persian Gulf and upon the Tigris and Euphrates, and that the concerns of British trade and commerce in Western Asia should be in the hands of officers completely responsible to the Home Government."

Lord E. Fitzmaurice said the hon. member had raised an important and interesting point connected with the trade of this country. During the time of Lord Malmesbury the Indian Government took the whole charge and the whole responsibility, but eventually an arrangement was made, not dissimilar to that now existing with regard to Herat. There was at present a contribution of £10,000 a year made by the Indian Government. Without making the slightest reflection on gentlemen whose services he wished to recognize publicly, he was quite willing to grant that the commercial reports from Persia might be transmitted with greater regularity than at present, in order that they might be included in that series of trade reports which were annually presented to Parliament. (Hear.) He was in a position to inform his hon. friend that the subject had been receiving the attention of the Secretary of State, and he trusted that a satisfactory arrangement would soon be made. He could not conceal from the House that at this moment, in regard to the navigation of the Tigris and Euphrates, the Foreign Office was passing through a time of great difficulty. He could not inform the House, as he should have liked to be able to do, that the Turkish Government had abandoned those claims which, when suddenly put forward last year, produced such widespread alarm in commercial circles. But while the negotiations were proceeding—and they were not proceeding very rapidly—in regard to the position of these rivers there would be no further interference with the existing trade. Even if it were conceded that the contracting parties were not *ad idem* in respect of the agreement, and that there was no intention on the part of the Porte to grant to British shipping in general the right of navigating the rivers. Her Majesty's Government contended that the Vizirial letter of 1861, having been issued for the very purpose of enabling the company to put their two steamers on the Tigris and Euphrates, was intended to confer, and did confer, that privilege upon them. The company had enjoyed that privilege ever since with the knowledge and acquiescence of the Porte. It was true that disputes had arisen as to the substitution of new steamers for old ones, the towing of barges, and other matters: but the right of navigation of the tow steamers of the company had never before been contested. This showed that the attitude of the Porte during the last 22 years had not been one of "friendly tolerance," but one of acquiescence in a claim of right. On the faith of that acquiescence the company had invested a large capital in depots at convenient points on both rivers, and in establishments for working the mail, passenger, and cargo services, and they had developed a large trade to the great benefit of the country. Her Majesty's Government were not necessarily called upon, therefore to invoke in the present case the general right of navigation claimed by them on the rivers Tigris and Euphrates. Whatever might be the true construction of the agreement of 1846 as to the general right of navigation, Her Majesty's Government considered that the attitude of the Porte during the last 22 years debarred them from now disputing the validity of the rights claimed and exercised by the company under the Vizirial letter of 1861, and that they were entitled to insist on the *status quo* of the company being maintained. (Hear hear.) This was done entirely without any prejudice to the right of the Foreign Office to seize any favourable opportunity that might arise to impress on the Porte the desirability of establishing on the Tigris and Euphrates that condition of things to which his hon. friend had alluded.

Mr. Arnold said that he should be glad to withdraw his amendment. (Cries of "No.")

The amendment was negatived without a division.

Mr. E. Stanhope remarked that during the present session they had had ample opportunity of inquiring into matters connected with India, especially with reference to the money required for the construction of railways in that country. The subject had been very carefully considered upstairs, and he hoped that the report that had been made would be of great value. (Hear, hear.) He had always felt that a great reduction might be made in the Indian expenditure provided that reduction was brought about steadily and almost insensibly, while on the other hand if they waited to effect that reduction until they were forced to make it, it would be sudden, wholesale and perhaps disastrous. (Hear.) He should, therefore, have been glad if it had been more apparent in the speech of the hon. gentleman that the Government intended to effect a gradual reduction in the expenditure of that country he What he ventured to suggest on this point was that the Secretary of State should proceed with the works now undertaken, but within the next two years he should endeavour to lay down some steady policy, and should adhere to it, even though it might cause some little dissatisfaction. Passing from the subject of the railways, he must say he had listened with especial interest to the other part of the hon. member's financial statement. The point, however, that he desired to come to was this. According to the financial estimates submitted for the current year there would be a surplus of £319,000. The Under-Secretary had spoken with great caution upon this point, and he had intimated that although that surplus might turn out to be larger than was estimated, still that, at the same time, there might be considerable draws upon it, and that he entirely agreed with the hon. gentleman. In the first place, there would be a large expenditure necessary for the construction of the Quetta Railway, and in connexion with this subject he should like to be informed over how long a series of years the construction of that railway was to be extended. (Hear, hear.) Those who sat on the Opposition side of the House were not likely to object very strongly to the determination of Her Majesty's Government to construct this railway, and when the Under-Secretary said that it had been decided to proceed with the construction of that line steadily they could not help thinking that it would have been preferable if the present Government had carried it on after the late Government had commenced it instead of abandoning it. (Hear, hear.) If the Government attached any thing like the value to that line that the late Government did, he hoped that they would push on its construction without unnecessary delay, and he trusted that the construction of it would not be extended over too long a series of years. Another source of expenditure that was likely to make a considerable draw upon the surplus was that which would be occasioned by the rectification of the Afghan and Russian frontier. With regard to the army in India, there was some talk at the present time that the expenditure upon that army had been reduced. For his own part, he had always been in favour of a reduction of the Indian army expenditure, and he believed that a reduction in that expenditure might be effected without reducing the efficiency of the force in any degree, or withdrawing a single British soldier from it. (Hear, hear.) There were, however, rumours afloat that that reduction in expenditure had been brought about by allowing the force to fall considerably below its normal strength.

Sir G. Balfour observed that the force was now 5,000 below its normal strength.

Mr. E. Stanhope went on to remark that he earnestly hoped to hear from the Government an assurance that that army would be raised to and kept at that strength which all Governments had thought ought to be maintained for the security of our Indian Empire. If they could not take the necessary steps to accomplish that object at once, they might take them gradually. (Hear, hear.) Having put these questions to the Government, he would not trouble the House further at that moment. (Hear, hear.)

Sir J. Pease, who had given notice of an amendment with regard to the manufacture and sale by the Indian Government of opium, which he was unable to move owing to the forms of the House, said he was afraid that at the present moment the Indian Government were not only consenting to this sin, but that they were plunging deeper than ever into this immoral trade. Wherever the drug was permitted it produced the same baneful effects, yet instead of endeavouring to restrict the sale the Indian Government were sinking deeper and deeper into the mire. They grew the poppy and manufactured the opium with which they debauched the people of Burmah and China; not content with that, were prepared to debauch the rest of India.

At this point of the hon. member's remarks an unsuccessful attempt was made to count out the House.

Sir J. Pease, continuing, said the Indian Government had a steadily increasing revenue, a state of trade never equalled before, and likely to be further developed by the effect of the railway system in India; they had a large surplus with a million still to come in from the salt tax, and if the cultivation of opium were abolished they would have a revenue from the soil now dedicated to poppies. Their relations with China would be materially improved and increased if this abolition took place. He would earnestly impress upon the Indian Government the views which he had taken on the matter, which were held not by himself alone but by every right-thinking man in this country, and which had been urged by the consensus of all Christian churches.

Mr. S. Smith regretted that the Indian Budget was taken at such a late period in the session, and hoped that in future the custom would be changed. He was not prepared to go so far as to say that the Indian Government could root up the cultivation of opium in India or that they could put an immediate stop to it. But, he held that it was altogether wrong, altogether impolitic and immoral in a strong nation like this to compel a weaker nation like China to receive opium against its wish, or receive it more freely than it desired to do. What he wanted was not that they should attempt to put an end wholesale to the cultivation of opium, but that they should relax their hold upon China in the matter, and leave China to deal with opium in the way of restriction or prohibition as they thought best in their own domestic policy.

Mr. Cropper wished to point out that since the year 1872-3 the Indian Civil salaries had advanced more than a million and a quarter, and that the charge for the army had been increased by the sum of £1,000,000. This was a very serious matter. (Hear, hear.) They were told some four years ago, when the Conference met at Simla, that there might be a reduction in the expenses of the army in India, but instead of a reduction there had been an increase. He should like to know why that increase had taken place.

An hon. member at this point moved that the House be counted,

A quorum having been formed,

Mr. Cropper proceeded to say that the non-effective service pensions alone amounted to nearly £5,000,000. He thought that the terms of service in India for Europeans should be lengthened, and that the Government should employ more natives than they did at the present time. It was the duty of the Government to carry on the service in India for the benefit of that country, and not for the benefit of Englishmen. (Hear, hear.) It was hardly known in this country that the price of salt was to the tax laid upon it as 2 annas to 32. In England there was an outcry because we had to pay a tax upon tea of a third or fourth of its value. In India an article of absolute necessity was taxed 16 times its value. (Hear.) He would impress on his hon. friend the desirability of making a large reduction in the tax. If he did, not only would the people be benefited but the revenue would spring up on account of the increased consumption. The quantity used in Madras when the tax was low was on an average 18lb. per head. Since the tax was raised in that province it had gone down to 10lb. per head, but where rice was the food twice that quantity might well be consumed. Three years ago the senior member for Birmingham got a return showing the number of Europeans employed in the Army and Civil Service of India, and the cost to the country was £12,700,000 per annum. He believed it was to the reduction of our European Army and Civil Service that we must look to lighten the heavy burdens on India. In the Army more natives might be employed as commissioned officers, and he believed they would act with fidelity to the Queen; and in the Civil Service the experiment we had tried of employing natives had already proved to be successful.

Sir T. Colebrooke said that he would leave it to the Under-Secretary for India to explain what the financial prospects of India would be if the views of the hon. member for Liverpool and the hon. member for Durham were carried into effect. But he would say that if there was any opening for a reduction of taxation the salt-tax was the one which ought to stand first as having the strongest claims, considering its amount and the poverty of the people. (Hear.)

Sir W. Lawson was of opinion that the performance which the House went through at the end of every session in connexion with the Indian Budget partook very much of the character of a farce. It was difficult to believe that they had been discussing that evening the interests of 250 million persons, for at no time during the debate had more than a score of members been present. Unless the country and the Legislature could be induced to take a warmer interest in the affairs of our Indian fellow subjects some great disaster would come upon us when least expected. The debate was the same year after year. The hon. member for Durham annually proved his case against the opium trade and yet no action of any kind was taken by the Government. He supposed that the hon. member who represented the India Office would once again make a feeble attempt to answer the arguments of the opponents of the trade, and that having quoted in support of his case some superannuated doctor or other, he would finally say that the revenue derived from the trade could not be relinquished. It was said that we were now pushing the trade in opium upon our own fellow subjects in India. The present action was thus worse than our previous conduct. He was told that not only were we doing this, but that a large development of the drink trade was becoming manifest in India, and that a great effort was being made to push that trade in order to procure the revenue accruing from it. To force drink upon the inhabitants of India was especially wicked, for by drinking alcohol they violated the principles of their religion. He was not much impressed by the statement of the Under-Secretary for India in regard to the great prosperity and happiness of the people of India. The Under-Secretary only got his information from one set of people, namely, the officials of India. He hoped the hon. gentleman would do something to prevent our English fellow citizens in India being drugged with opium, which would play such havoc among them. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. R. T. Reid, as one really desirous to do his duty by India, expressed his concurrence in all that had fallen from the hon. baronet with reference to the delay in bringing forward the Indian Budget. The present condition of affairs was most unsatisfactory. The House of Commons was responsible for the financial arrangements of India, and yet it had no effectual control over them. (Hear, hear.) These arrangements were not mere questions of administration They affected matters of principle as, for instance, the opium question, the land question, and the salt revenue. (Hear.) All these subjects required investigation. (Hear, hear.) It was absurd for any one to pretend that they now received that investigation. These annual debates, which occupied half a night at the very end of the session, were a mere form. (Hear.)

Sir G. Campbell said he was one of those who viewed the state of Indian finances with uneasiness notwithstanding that he was told that they were in a satisfactory condition. It was noticeable that something happened every year to turn the expected surplus into a deficit. Thus this year the surplus of £319,000 would be more than swallowed up by the demands of the Quetta railway. Yet, notwithstanding this and the fact that the salt-tax—a tax in every way most objectionable—was still maintained, the import dues had been swept away, at the instigation, as he believed, of the Lancashire and Manchester interests which were so strongly represented in that House. So long as the export duties were maintained while the import duties were removed he would never believe that they had been removed, not in the interest of a class, but of political economy. (Hear.) Then there was the question of the railways. There was no reason why produce should not be carried as cheaply over Indian railways as it was over the American railways. It would be remunerative in itself and would tend greatly to the benefit of India if the railway rates were greatly reduced. He was glad to find that the right hon. member for King's Lynn had put a motion on the paper in favour of a policy of masterly inactivity with respect to Afghanistan, accurately defining the boundaries of that country. But it was a pity the late Government did not adopt that view instead of entering upon the Afghan war. He protested against the panic-struck way in which the Quetta railway was being constructed. Then there was the question of the Indian army. That army was the smallest in the world in proportion to the population, and it was a matter of alarm that it should be proposed to bring that army into Egypt. Such expeditions laid a heavy strain on that army, and it might be necessary largely to increase that army, especially as the armies of native States were in some cases larger than our own and were becoming more and more highly trained. He was alarmed by this system of government by agitation, got up by the rich and influential and the newspapers, because he was afraid that the natives of India would learn the lesson and act upon it. With regard to the opium question he should have been glad if we could have put an end to the trade altogether had it been possible to effect the change without injury to the people of India. It was a question, however, whether we should deprive ourselves of the advantages of the cultivation of poppies in our territories in India and yet allow the native States in the neighbourhood to cultivate them. The Chinese race would have opium, and they would get it somewhere. We were, therefore, not demoralizing the Chinese in any way by permitting this trade to exist. He admitted that the use of opium was an evil, but he did not know that it was worse than that of whisky or other spirits, the manufacture of which we permitted in this country. Two blacks did not make a white, and there was an old biblical maxim saying that before you removed the mote from your neighbour's eye you should take the beam from your own. It was not the case that the English Government deliberately promoted the use of opium, but there was somewhat too great a desire on their part to raise revenue from its sale. He trusted, therefore, they would look into the matter and do their best to avoid this.

Mr. Buchanan wished to call attention to the "monstrous absentee allowances," as the Under-Secretary of State for India had himself termed them, which were now being paid by the Indian Government. Last year the hon. member alluded to them as one of the most serious items of expenditure, and there could be no doubt that the figures fully justified that remark. The Army charges for non-effective services reached the sum of £3,000,000, while the Civil Service estimate under that head was nearly £2,000,000, making a total of close upon £5,000,000 for these non-effective services. Extravagant as that amount was, it seemed likely to increase unless that House, upon whom the responsibility ultimately rested, exerted itself to criticize the Indian Budget. A Commission had, indeed, been appointed in 1879, which presented its report so long ago as February, 1880. But during the years 1881-2 nothing was done, and though the noble lord now at the head of the War Office in 1883 held out hopes of carrying out some of its recommendations, the Under-Secretary for India finally announced last year that they had all been abandoned. Those recommendations showed a direct saving of £360,000, and indirectly a saving of £500,000 per annum. Owing to the policy of the War Office in past times during the last 18 years, without the addition of a single man to the armed forces of India, £800,0000 per annum had been added to the Indian Army expenses. This extra cost had been created by changes made by the War Office at home, without the voice of the Indian Government. When the Government of India attempted to make matters better, they were met by a *non possumus* from the War office, and finally from the India Office as well. There could be no doubt that very great economy could have been effected by the amalgamation of the separate commands. Large reductions had been brought about by amalgamations in the department of Military Accounts and by that of the Ordnance Departments of Bombay, Madras and Bengal. Beside the economy of such a change, the political and administrative advantages would be very great, as the present system necessitated great inconvenience and delay in all arrangements. With regard to transport, it caused a great deal of unnecessary correspondence and delay, besides adding greatly to the expense. Regarding the matter from the political aspect, the case for amalgamation was still stronger. It had been stated, with regard to the Afghan campaign, that the operations in Lower Afghanistan had been carried on at a great disadvantage, owing to the divided commands in India, and the jealousies and delays arising from this cause. The recommendation of the Commission has been refused by what he might venture to term the obstructiveness of the War Office. In 1882 the noble lord who was then Secretary of State for India had acknowledged that there was an absolute divergence of opinion between the Government of India and the Council for India in this country. It was natural he had said, that the Council should be opposed to large and sweeping changes. It did not represent the prevailing opinion of Indian administrators, but rather the opinion of five or ten years previous; it was always conservative in character, and was rarely prepared to go the length to which the actual Government of India was prepared to go.

Sir E. Wilmot called attention to the case of several Indian officers of high rank, who, after upwards of 24 years good service had had the injustice done to them of their retiring allowances being reduced by a late general order. He appealed to the Under-Secretary for India to do something in mitigation of the grievances complained of.

Colonel Milne Home had one or two cases to bring before the notice of the House which were based on grounds of complaint similar to those just brought forward by the last speaker. In 1868 a general order was issued to the effect that furlough pay should be half the salary, converted at the rate of 2s. per rupee; but three years later the Duke of Argyll wrote a despatch requesting their lordships to announce that all further future payments would be made at the current rate of exchange, which then stood at the rate of 1s. 11d. per rupee. Unfortunately the rate of exchange had since gone down to 1s. 7½d. or 1s. 7¾d. The consequence of these changes was that certain classes of officers had suffered serious pecuniary loss, and he hoped the Under-Secretary for India would give some assurance that a remedy would be found for the grievance.

Mr. Borlase said the natives of India desired to receive an answer to their question, whether the *maximum* age at which candidates could enter into competition for the Civil Service would be raised from 19 to 21. No question possessed a greater interest than this for the natives of India at the present moment. He appealed to the Government to restore to the natives of India the opportunity of which they had been deprived of competing on an equality with Englishmen for posts for which they were fitted in their native country.

Mr. Warton protested against the discussion of the affairs of India being deferred to the close of the session, and deprecated as useless the annual revival of the agitation on the revenue from opium, which in some cases did positive good, and supported the claim of the natives to a concession in the matter of age on entering the public service.

Mr. Cross rose, by the permission of the House, to answer a few questions which had been addressed to him in the course of the discussion. In reply to the hon. member for Mid-Lincolnshire, he would say that the army would be at its full strength in April. With regard to the Quetta Railway, the Government proposed to spend £400,000 in the next 12 months, and £600,000 in the following year. In answer to the hon. member for East Cornwall, he would refer him to the reply he had given to a deputation some time previously.

The House then went into Committee on the East India Estimates, and the usual formal resolutions were agreed to.

EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN.

Sir Evelyn Wood, accompanied by his staff and Major Sandwith, started from Cairo on August 16 up the Nile to inspect the fortifications and the English and Egyptian camps. The Porte, it is stated, has already received a communication from the British Government, announcing the fact that it is preparing to send out an expedition for the relief and rescue of General Gordon. Turkey is said to have expressed satisfaction at this decision on the part of England. The sudden anxiety of the Cabinet in regard to General Gordon is severely criticised in the French newspapers, and likewise pointed to as additional evidence of the chaotic condition of Ministerial counsels. The *Temps* recalls that only a few weeks ago no Ministerial speaker could be interrogated on the fate of the defender of Khartoum without recalling that Gordon had got into his position of his own free will, and that the Government could not charge themselves with his extrication. But now Ministerial speeches are full of the duties of England towards Gordon, and of the indispensable sacrifices required for his succour.

Major Kitchener left Dongola for Debbeh on the 9th inst. Two sheikhs had promised to escort him half way to Khartoum, but no money would tempt them to go further.

The Arabian organ *Nusert*, published at Vienna, has received intelligence that the Mahdi is busily organizing that part o the Soudan which has already been conquered by or has surrendered to him Including the Sultanate of Darfour, it comprises a population of about 4,000,000. The district of Kordofan has been divided into two circumscriptions, and that of Darfour into three. Each local government is presided over by a vakil, or representative of the Mahdi, who acts also as supreme judge. He has under him a tax-gatherer who sends what money he collects to El Obeid. A land and house tax have been instituted but neither is excessive. In each district there are two livas, or generals—one for the mounted population and the other for those who go on foot. All able-bodied men over sixteen years of age are subject to be enrolled in the Mahdi's army.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Times*, in a telegram dated the 8th inst. states:—

There seems to be no doubt that the Mudir of Dongola is loyal. He is, however, a fanatical dervish difficult to manage, and opposed to Europeans; and he expresses his willingness to resign his position and proceed to Mecca on a piligrimage. No doubt he has been badly treated by the Government. His defence of Dongola has considerably assisted General Gordon and the two acting together entirely with their own resources and inspiration have prevented the rebels from invading Egypt.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Times* telegraphis:—Lord Hartington is reported to have stated, on the authority of Surgeon-General Irvine, that the sickness prevailing among the King's Royal Rifle Corps was not occasioned by the insanitary condition of the Ramleh barracks. This opinion is not shared either by the medical staff or by the Officer Commanding in Alexandria. I understand that the principal medical officer originally condemned these barracks. Last summer, speaking on high local medical authority, I continually pointed out the danger of occupying them. At that period the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, stationed in them, had 15 per cent. of sick; while the King's Royal Rifle Corps, then in Cairo, had had only 5 per cent. This year the King's Royal Rifle Corps at Ramleh have 15 per cent., and the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, at Keneh, 5 per cent. It is sufficiently remarkable that whatever regiment is quartered in this, the healthiest portion of Egypt should, invariably have the highest sick-list. But that the sickness arises solely from the insanitary condition of the buildings is conclusively proved by the fact that enteric fever has been developed in men after being confined for a month in hospital with a totally different complaint. The Yorkshire Regiment is being located in these quarters with the avowed object of settling this question—which seems to me to be a crude and dangerous experiment.

Some demonstrations which have just taken place in this country with reference to the indemnities were of an inoffensive character; but they show that it is becoming advisable to settle the question. A binding engagement was undoubtedly taken. The Powers were invited to send Commissioners to value the claims. They did so. The delegates allowed, certainly, to some an excessive, to some an insufficient amount, but they conscientiously judged, and, on the whole their decisions were as fair as possible. The loss of two years' interest has already made a considerable reduction in the awards, and payment of them in stock would imply a further sacrifice. But, however the question be settled, it is distinctly advisable, in the interests of the country, that it should receive some solution. Nothing tends more than this delay to maintain the irritation against England; nothing is more likely than a settlement to reconcile all classes of claimants to a reduction. A very large proportion of the claimants are natives. It is announced that all the British Mounted Infantry are to be mounted on camels. Their numbers have been increased to 400 men, who will be commanded by Major the Hon. H. G. Gough, of the 14th Hussars, Major Barrow being second in command, and Captains Sewell, Walsh, Mansell, and Pleydell holding commissions. The Orontes will transfer the King's Royal Rifle Corps to Cyprus. Major Sandwith will proceed to Assouan to-morrow. The South Staffordshire Regiment is probably going to the front. Major Kitchener telegraphs that he has no doubt the Mudir of Dongola has gained a victory at Debbeh, and inflicted great loss on the enemy. As a breach of the capitulations has been alleged in Mr. Blunt's case, it is worth noting that, strictly speaking, a foreigner can only land in Egypt after a special application from his Consul for a "permit" of residence.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:—On the subject of the Alexandrian indemnities there have as yet been no formal negotiations between the Powers. The view is, however, generally held that the appeal made to the Powers by the indemnity claimants at Alexandria and Cairo for diplomatic assistance should be responded to. If these claims are not soon satisfied, it is probable that representations on the subject will be made by the Powers in London. But hitherto there is nothing to justify the charge that the duty of definitively settling this matter is being disregarded or shirked by the British Cabinet. With regard to the sanitary question, no communications have thus far been exchanged by the Powers.

The Berlin, correspondent of the same papers says:—It is rumoured that Austria has joined Germany in pressing the English Government for a reply, as to when the Alexandrian indemnities are likely to be paid. But, indeed, if Germany has done so, there can be no doubt that her ally has followed suit.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, writing last night, says:—"As Egypt cannot accept a loan or reduce her interest, both measures being urgent, without acting contrary to the Law of Liquidation, which exposes the Government to proceedings by bondholders before international tribunals, people here anticipate that Lord Northbrook will either abolish the latter or attain the same and by downright annexation, as the French did in Tunis, substituting English for Egyptian legislation. It is notorious that several members of the English Government consider no satisfactory arrangement of the finances possible whilst the international tribunals afford to the creditors a basis of action against the Government. Lord Northbrook's relationship to Sir Evelyn Baring convinces people here that the latter's reports and figures are considered sufficient, and as rendering further investigation unnecessary; and that Lord Northbrook is only sent hither to execute, without delay, very Radical measures, for the effectuation of which the weight and prestige of a Cabinet Minister are necessary."

EGYPT AND THE POWERS.

A correspondent writes to the *Times* from Constantinople a summary of attentive observations of the aims, the tendencies, and the various currents of European diplomacy on the Egyptian question. "In order," he says, "to understand the attitude and action of the various Powers, we must consider first their permanent national interests with regard to Egypt; and, secondly, the considerations of immediate practical expediency by which the great lines of policy determined by permanent national interests are temporarily modified." On the first point he takes up Turkey first:—"The main interest of Turkey, as understood by her statesmen, is to eliminate from Egypt foreign influence in general and English influence in particular, and to establish in Cairo the direct authority of the Porte. Turkish statesmen, however, understand that they heve to choose for the moment between exclusive English predominance and some kind of international control. Of these two alternatives they decidedly prefer the latter, because they foresee that international administration would ultimately break down, and that in the meantime the rivalries and conflicts of the controlling Powers would afford a convenient field for the exercise of the peculiar strategy in which Turkish diplomacy excels; whereas exclusive English predominance after a certain amount of blundering and disorder, might ultimately reduce Egypt to the condition of an English dependency."

Identical in one respect with the policy of the Porte is the policy of France:—"The Turkish and French Governments alike desire to eliminate English influence from Egypt. It is impossible, however, that they should come to a cordial understanding, because their ulterior aims are diametrically opposed to each other. Each wishes to have Egypt for itself; and the French Cabinet, if it had to choose between Turkish and British predominance, would probably prefer the latter, because England would seek to suppress, while Turkey would encourage throughout Northern Africa, the politico-religious Panislamic propaganda which may at any moment threaten French domination in Tunis and Algeria. In like manner, if Turkey had to choose between French and English domination, she would probably prefer the latter, because she thinks that the annexation of that country would fully satisfy English ambition, whereas France would use Egypt as a base for prosecuting her aggressive designs in Syria. As it is evident, however, that France cannot at present get possession of Egypt, the French Cabinet, like the Porte, directs its efforts to the establishment of an international control as a means of preventing the establishment of exclusive English influence, which would be a serious obstacle to the realization of that "politique Mediterraneenne" so dear to the hearts of many Frenchmen.

Like the Porte and the French Cabinet, Russia in an opponent of British predominance in Egypt; but she is animated with different motives:—She has no desire to obtain Egypt for herself: but she has two reasons for objecting to England holding a strong position on the Suez Canal. The first is that the Canal is an essential link in the chain of communication between the Black Sea ports and the Russian settlements on the shores of the Northern Pacific. The second is that the Canal forms an essential part of our road to India. For both of these reasons the command of the Canal by England would greatly weaken the force of any attempt to threaten India from Central Asia. There is a third reason, which must seem rather visionary to practical Englishmen, but which is not without influence on Russian policy. Ever since the time when the Emperor Nicholas communicated to Sir Hamilton Seymour his famous plan for the partition of Turkey, Egypt has been regarded as the compensation which would one day be given to England for the Russian conquest of Constantinople and the Straits. It is very desirable, therefore, that England should not obtain Egypt before Russia is ready to take her own share of the spoil.

If England by the possession of Egypt had the means of protecting her communications with India, then Austria fears that she should lose a powerful ally against Russian aggression in the Balkan peninsula. Even if England continued to oppose as heretofore the progressive tendencies of Russia towards the Mediterranean, the statesmen of Vienna would still remain hostile to the creation of a British protectorate in Egypt, because any change which affects the integrity of the Ottoman Empire may accelerate the final collapse of Turkish domination in Europe—an event which might have for Austria the mose momentous consequences. Apart from these considerations Austria deprecates rather than desires English predominance at Alexandria and on the Suez Canal, because she has reason to fear the competition of English trade in the Levant, and she aspires to extend her commerce in the Far East. Like Russia, she has no wish to obtain Egypt for herself, and for the reasons above stated she concurs with Russia in preferring international control to exclusive British administration.

As for Italy and Germany:—Another adherent of international control in Egypt is Italy. The Italians aspire to have colonial possessions in Northern and Eastern Africa, and consequently they regret to see any European Power increasing its influence in that part of the world; but they fear the aggressive tendencies of France more than those of England. Unlike all the other Great Powers, Germany has no important political interests in Egypt. For Prince Bismarck the Egyptian question is simply a convenient instrument for advancing German diplomatic interests in Europe.

The correspondent, in the second place, glances at the temporary considerations of practical expediency which influence the attitude of the various Powers. France, although she would very much like to possess Egypt, perceives that such an acquisition is, for the moment, impossible. Her policy, therefore, is to undo the results of her inactivity in 1882, and to prevent by means of international control at Cairo the predominance of English or Turkish influence in North-Eastern Africa. At the same time the Ferry Cabinet has to pay considerable attention to the interests of the French bondholders and Parisian financiers; and, in protecting those interests it prevents the British Government from extricating itself from its Egyptian embarrassments. M. Ferry and his adversarie are probably convinced that so long as England is embarrassed with her Egyptian difficulties, there is no danger of her offering any resistance to their aggressive colonial policy. In St. Petersburg, as in Paris, these difficulties seem to be regarded with a certain amount of satisfaction, because it is thought that so long as they continue Russia will have complete freedom of action in Central Asia, and may, if she pleases, advance steadily on the frontiers of Persia and Afghanistan. The only consideration which is likely to have a restraining influence on Russia in her opposition to England is the fear of the Gladstone Government being overthrown. In so far as the Conference was a diplomatic struggle between England and France, the sympathies of the Italian Government were with her former; but, on the other hand, there is a danger of England become too firmly settled in Egypt, and Signor Mancini and his colleagues must be guided to some extent by the wishes of Prince Bismarck and Count Kalnoky, so that the fiction of the Triple Alliance may be maintined.

But what are the wishes of Prince Bismarck, and what attitude has he assumed? That is the most important question—for in Vienna, Rome, St. Petersburg, and Constantinople the Ministers of Foreign Affairs all look to Berlin for guidance. Hitherto the leader of the European diplomatic orchestra has been very reserved; but the few indications which he has given tend to show that he has at least no intention of supporting England, or of helping her to extricate herself from her difficulties. It is indeed difficult to imagine any good and sufficient reason why he should support English policy, at the risk of alienating those whose support he requires in questions which are for Germany, infinitely more important.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

The time allowed to China to determine as to the acceptance of the terms offered by France expired on the 4th ultimo. The terms not having been accepted, Admiral Lespes on the 5th bombarded the town of Keelung in Formosa. The Admiral states in his despatches that he destroyed the forts with the three vessels under his command, and silenced the batteries of Krupp guns worked by the Chinese. On the following day Admiral Lespes sent ashore some landing parties, who completed the destruction of the Chinese war material. By these operations the French were rendered masters of the port and roadstead of Keelung, together with the coal-mines adjacent. The French losses were two killed and four wounded.

The *Voltaire* says that the squadron under Admiral Lespes remains at anchor before Keelung, preventing the Chinese vessels from coaling. The naval division, under Admiral Courbet, with the exception of four vessels which have taken up a position before Woosung at the entrance to the river, remains before Foochow, in order, if necessary, to support M. Patenotre's demands. M. Patenotre wrote immediately to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, informing them that it depended upon the Tsung-li Yamen to shorten the French occupation by satisfying the French demands. The amount of the French indemnity is reduced to 80,000,000f., payable in ten annual instalments. The Tsung-li Yamen has protested to the Treaty Powers against the bombardment of Keelung without a declaration of war, and has announced its determination to resist the French demands.

Two regiments of marine infantry and three more ironclads are being got ready to reinforce the French fleet in Chinese waters.

The Foochow correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on the 11th instant, says:—Keelung has not yet been actually taken. The French destroyed the forts and then retired. Their losses are unknown. The Chinese are daily becoming more and more emboldened by the inaction of the French.

The same correspondent has also sent the following telegrams:—

Aug. 12. The American Admiral has arrived here. The French assert that further action by the fleet has been ordered. There are four ships before Woosung. The situation here is unchanged.

Aug. 13. The Chinese military authorities have notified that a review will be held here to-day. A French transport and one ironclad have left the port.

Other correspondents of the same paper have telegraphed as follows:—

Hongkong, August 13. The late King of Annam was poisoned by the anti-French Mandarins, and much disturbance consequently ensued. The Black Flags from Laokai, and also (it is rumoured) some Chinese troops, are marching southwards on Tuyen-Kwan, which is an isolated post. The Tonquinese pirates infest the West river, and are also out a day's march to the north of Haiphong, ravaging the country. It is rumoured that the French garrison of Langson was annihilated while on the road to that place. There is an increasing amount of sickness among the French troops.

Pekin, August 11. The Tsung-li-Yamen is now protesting to the Powers against the operations of the French fleet at Keelung.

Paris, August 12. According to a semi-official communication, Admiral Lespes, on the 5th inst., destroyed the forts at Keelung, and reduced the Krupp batteries to silence. On the following day he sent landing parties ashore, who completed the destruction of the war "material." "This," concludes the communication, "renders us masters of the port of Keelung, as well as of the Roads and coal-mines." Of the troops who landed two men were killed, and four wounded.

The *Times* says:—The operations of the French squadron under Admiral Lespes before Keelung are wrapped in some mystery and our most recent knowledge of that place, where the fortifications were insignificant, and where quite lately there were no Krupp guns at all, does not help us to arrive at the truth. One thing alone is certain, which is that Keelung does not possess any great importance. According to a report from Mr. Hancock of the Imperial Maritime Customs Service in north Formosa, Keelung, as a harbour, had been practically abandoned in favour of Tamshui on the western side and that opposite to Kelung of the northern headland of Formosa. A short distance inland from both of these places commence the mountains, which are still held by the aboriginal tribes. The Chinese immigrants, principally from the province of Fuhkien, have gradually cultivated up to the very foot of these mountains, and are steadily driving the natives back into their recesses. These mountains are covered with thick woods, principally consisting of the camphor tree which is much coveted by the Chinese. Intercourse is carried on between the Chinese and the aborigines by means of "go-betweens," who live on Chinese territory, but are generally of native descent. No one is allowed to enter these forests without the safe-conduct of a chief, and the complete absence of all Chinese authority over them is shown by one of their customs. A young man is considered to be of very little account until he has slain a Chinaman, and when he has accomplished that feat he is permitted to make certain tattoo marks on his person which are held in great honour. In taking Keelung the French will make the acquaintance of these singular and pleasant neighbours. As a material guarantee for the payment of an indemnity by China the occupation of Keelung can produce very little effect at Pekin. On the other hand, if the French wish to add Formosa to Tonquin it might easily prove the first step to the conquest of that island.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

The *North German Gazette* of the 11th inst. comments upon the article published by the *Times* of the 7th inst., which referred to Prince Bismarck's journalists as being in a fit of ill-temper with England, and expressed the hope that this mood might speedily pass off; adding that it was difficult to please those who despise people for yielding, and yet call them arrogant if they do not give way. The semi-official organ says:—"No reproach is more unjust against a policy which like the German, has no other object in view than to protect the just interests of German subjects, and to uphold the rights of German sovereignty on a footing of equality with all other States, England not excluded. We cannot recall a case in which England has ever shown herself yielding towards us; but we know very well that Germany for years past has supported English policy in the most unselfish manner without gaining in return anything but malevolence in the treatment of her transoceanic interests on the part of England and the British Colonial Governments. The question asked by Germany, whether England had any claim to Angra Pequena, was left unanswered by the British Government for eight months. The course pursued by the Cape Government, which aimed at preventing German settlements from gaining a footing in Africa, and at prejudicing the conditions of their existence appears to be about to find imitators in the Australian colonies. The latter, taking advantage of the naval supremacy of the mother country, regard as arrogant any claim on the part of others to equal right and equal light with themselves. We, on the other hand, have never despised those who yielded to us, and we describe as arrogant those only who treat us unfairly. When Germany conscientiously sought to satisfy herself whether there existed any rights to Angra Pequena of which she might be unaware, she acted with the courtesy customary between friendly Powers, and manifested her traditional predilection of Germans for the friendship of England. Such friendships, however, when they remain one-sided only, must collapse for want of cultivation. When the *Times* supposes that the fit of ill-temper will pass off, we can only regard its utterances as expressing the view that England will modify her present treatment of German interests in foreign extra-European countries. Should this not be the case, however, what the *Times* describes as a passing fit of ill temper would grow into permanent ill-feeling. German policy will also in future follow the principle of being friendly to its friends and adverse to those who unwarrantably injure German interests."

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, referring to the article in the *North German Gazette*, observes that it was perhaps not altogether an accidental coincidence that it should have appeared on the morning of the day when Count Kalnoky was to leave Vienna for Varzin to confer with Prince Bismarck on the European situation. The correspondent adds:—Assuming the effusion to emanate from, or to have been inspired by, the Foreign Office here, there can now be as little doubt that Germany is at present irritated with England as that the causes of this irritation are clear. It is interesting, however, to note that the ground of complaint, which was at first believed to be confined to the Angra Pequena part of Western Africa, has now been extended to Australia, and those who read between the lines will also probably be able to see a veiled reference to the Congo Treaty, and to the tardiness of Lord Granville in tearing it up at the behest of the German Chancellor. These, it may be repeated, are the reasons, or at least the partial reasons, why the Prussian Government declined Lord Granville's invitation to take part in the Educational Conference lately held at Kensington, why the German Government proved so passive at the Egyptian Conference, and why the whole press of Germany, headed by the semi-official prints, is now raising such an outcry against England.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—The *National Zeitung* expresses the opinion that the recent annexations by the Cape Government will not receive Germany's recognition. The *Voss Gazette* thinks that the *North German Gazette's* article is an evident indication that the German Foreign Office is not inclined to accept the proposed establishment of a British Protectorate over the New Guinea coasts without opposition. The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says:—The *Leipziger Zeitung*, a semi-official organ of the Saxon Government, speaks very bitterly against England in connection with the Angra Pequena affair.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* reports that the coolness that has arisen between Germany and England continues to be the main subject of attention there. The article in the *North German Gazette* has naturally produced a considerable impression, and is interpreted as giving colour to the impression that the visit of Count Kalnoky to Varzin has a bearing upon the attitude of England. The *Liberte*, commending the "wise and provident Eastern policy of Prince Bismarck," warns England that just after the collapse of the Conference it would be a great imprudence to raise fresh differences in which the support of Turkey and of Italy would be of no value. The *Constitutionnel* avows its belief that the attitude of Italy and Turkey to France at the Conference was in reality inspired by Prince Bismarck, notwithstanding that Germany ranged herself on the opposite side.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* states that the relations between England and Germany continue to be eagerly discussed there. The *Journal des Debats* says:—"The coolness which has sprung up between Germany and England is the most striking feature in the present general situation of Europe. The persistency—nay, the obstinacy with which Count Münster tried to bring before the Conference the sanitary organization of Egypt, the attitude taken by Germany in the question of the Alexandria indemnities, the bitterness shown by the German Minister of Foreign Affairs on the Dietrich incident, and, finally, the hot controversy going on between the Berlin, Cologne, and London newspapers over the petty Angra Pequena affair, all testify to reciprocal ill-humour, ready to break out on the least occasion. Why is this? The cause is perhaps the same as that which prompted the language of Count Munster at the table of the Conference. Is it simply the antipathy felt towards a Liberal Ministry like Mr. Gladstone's by the Conservative and reactionary Government of Berlin? This seems improbable; Prince Bismarck not being in the habit of allowing this kind of affinity or repulsion to influence his foreign policy. Is it not rather with a view to encourage our own diplomatists to show themselves firm in their relations with England, to give them to understand that they can rely on the good offices of Germany in case of need, and to bring them to look to Berlin for support. There are pure hypotheses; but it must be admitted that there is nothing improbable about them. Be they true or false, we have fortunately no need to be at feud with any one. If in the questions arising between herself and England France defends her rights and interests, and if she receives with a certain amount of satisfaction the marks of goodwill shown her from whatever side they may come, there is nothing to induce her and nothing to compel her to give up her old traditions of the understanding which has so long held together the two great Liberal nations of the West." The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, believes that the great Chancellor is merely desirous of showing the English Government the value of his friendship. The Gladstone Cabinet has long displayed too settled a disposition to overlook Berlin and to consult Paris alone. It has just been reminded that England's interests lie rather in the direction of a cordial understanding with Germany. Had this policy been pursued from the first, England would in all probability have been at the present moment on far better terms with France, who would have learnt to submit to the inevitable and to accept the situation in Egypt. The remarks of the *Debats* may (the correspondent thinks) be regarded at the same time as an honest avowal and as a warning to the French Government to behave with cautious moderation.

THE GREELY ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

SHOCKING REVELATIONS.

The *New York Times* publishd on Aug. 12, a statement to the effect that the reports made to the Navy Department by the officers engaged in the Greely Relief Expedition show that starvation drove the survivors of the Greely party to cannibalism. It appears that after their food supply was exhausted in February they were kept alive on human flesh.

When the rescuing party discovered them at Cape Sabine, the first attention was given to two men lying insensible from cold and privation. One was wild with delirium. As they lifted him he said, "Don't let them shoot me, as they did poor Henry. Must I be killed and eaten, as Henry was? Don't let them. Don't." The rescuers reported this matter to Commander Schley, who, after investigation, felt satisfied that the poor fellow was speaking the truth, and that some of the men who perished had been stripped of their flesh to keep their surviving comrades alive. Commander Schley proposed to make a thorough work of the investigation when the horrible reality was brought out before the investigating committee. He did not propose that the matter should rest solely on his oral testimony. He therefore instructed two or three gentlemen, among whom was Dr. Ames, surgeon of the Bear, to make a careful examination of the evidence and to put their conclusions in writing. This was done, and the reports are now before the Navy Department. Lieutenant Greely was decidedly unwilling to have the bodies of the buried dead disturbed. He thought it wise, as they had been buried so long, to let them remain in their Arctic graves. Commander Schley did not agree with him, and the bodies were dug out from their graves. Most of the blankets contained nothing but heaps of white bones, many of them picked clean, and the remains could be identified only by the marks on the blankets.

On making inquiries, Commander Schley discovered that many of the seventeen men said to have perished from starvation had been eaten by their famishing comrades. It was their last resort. It was reported that the only men who escaped the knife were three or four who had died of scurvy. The amputated limbs of some men who had afterwards perished were eagerly devoured as food.

Charles Henry, above referred to, was a German, without any American relatives. Driven to despair by hunger, Henry saw an opportunity to steal a little more of his share of the rations, and made the attempt. He was discovered, and shot for this crime. In the published official report the death of this man is set down as having occurred on the 6th of June. When the body was found, his hands and face, though shrunken, were intact and recognizable. But nearly everywhere else the skin had been stripped from him and the flesh picked from the bones. Even his heart and lungs had been eaten by his comrades. One rib was found to have been shattered by a bullet, and to another a small fragment of lead was attached. The bullet-hole was found in the skin. The body was in this condition when it was interred in Cypress-hill Cemetery, Brooklyn, on Aug. 8. The statement continues that the papers now in the Navy Department give the full particulars of all that occurred, as told by the survivors; the evidence of all being taken.

The accuracy of these allegations having been questioned, the *New York Times* has reaffirmed its statement, and hints that Dr. Pavy was also shot by his comrades. The paper says that one of its reporters saw a score or more of officers and seamen, of whom not a single one denied the story of cannibalism. Lieutenant Greely has admitted that Private Henry was shot. He explains that Henry was executed on the 6th of June, for stealing ordinary provisions, which were limited and divided into rations apportioned to each man. Henry had been detected in the act of stealing provisions in March, and he was then warned that he would be shot unless he desisted. Altogether he was warned three times. Nevertheless, he again stole some of the provisions, including two pounds of bacon, the eating of which brought on sickness. It was further found that he had appropriated a pair of sealskin boots belonging to the hunter party. Lieutenant Greely, as commander of the expedition, was then forced in order to maintain discipline and protect the lives of others to issue an order that Henry should be shot, and the sentence was carried out on the 6th of June. Concerning the charge of cannibalism, Lieutenant Greely said that if anything of the kind occurred it must have been the act of individuals. It certainly was not general and nothing of the kind came under his observation. Sergeant Brainard, another of the survivors, corroborates Lieutenant Greely's statement.

Later intelligence confirms the report that the survivors of the Greely Expedition had recourse to cannibalism. Lieutenant Greely has sent in an official report, in which he states that Private Henry was shot for continued thieving. He says that on the 24th of March, when the whole party were nearly asphyxiated Henry stole two pounds of bacon. Later on he was found drunk, having stolen some liquor intended for general use. The men then clamoured for his life; but Lieutenant Greely spared him on that occasion, at the same time issuing an order that he should be shot if he were again detected in the stealing of stores. On the 6th of June Henry not only stole some of the shrimps for breakfast, but visited, without permission, the winter camp and stole sealskin reserved for food. He was then ordered to be shot. The correspondent of the *Standard* says that the execution was a dangerous affair, inasmuch as Henry was a stronger man than any of the other survivors and Greely was exhausted. While Henry was a little distance from the camp, three men, one of whom carried a loaded weapon, strolled near him; the others looked seaward while the murder was accomplished. Lieutenant Greely never saw the body, and no formal report of the matter was made, the incident being tacitly ignored. The victim's bones were picked clean. The rescuers, seeking to preserve secrecy, tied the bones to sticks the length of a man and used a block of wood for the missing head. This dummy deceived even the sailors. It is remarked that all the bodies said to have been washed away were those of the men who died in June, except Rice, who died on the same day as Lockwood, and the body of the latter has been brought back to the States. Thus it is inferred that the earlier cannibalism was more frightful than it is possible to describe. Lieutenant Greely was certainly ignorant of all these proceedings. The body of Lieutenant Kislingbury has been exhumed, and it was found that the flesh had been cleanly stripped off.

A New York telegram of August 15, says:—The intelligence received here from Rochester, New York State, of the exhumation of the body of Lieutenant Kislingbury, of the Greely expedition, has caused a profound sensation, and is regarded as affording full proof of the charges of cannibalism against the expedition. The other bodies will also be exhumed. The account of an interview with Commander Schley published by some New York papers on the 12th inst., in which he was represented to have denied the reports of cannibalism, is described as a fiction.

THE FRANCHISE AGITATION.

CONSERVATIVE DEMONSTRATION AT MANCHESTER.

The Conservative demonstration in the Pomona Gardens at Manchester on August 9, in support of the action of the House of Lords on the Franchise Bill is stated to have been the largest and most enthusiastic political demonstration within the last decade. Contrasted with the meetings addressed in the same grounds a fortnight ago by Lord Hartington and Mr. Bright it was, it is stated, unquestionably superior alike in force of numbers and of enthusiasm. Deputations were present from every part of the county and from the neighbouring shires of York, Derby, and Chester. The hall began to fill two hours before four o'clock, the time of the meeting and by half-past three o'clock there was not a vacant spot in the palace, and it was estimated that 30,000 persons were assembled in that one room; that in the Agricultural Hall more than 40,000 were gathered together, while in the open grounds a crowd varying in numbers at different times from 40,000 to 60,000 was in attendance. At four o'clock Sir Richard Cross ascended the platform in the principal hall, and received a cordial greeting. Following him quickly came Lord Salisbury, the vast audience rising *en masse*, and waving hats and handkerchiefs for several minutes, all the while singing.—"For he's a jolly good fellow." None the less hearty, if less protracted, were the greetings which met Mr. Chaplin and Sir Michael Hicks Beach. Sir Richard Cross presented to Lord Salisbury 174 addresses of welcome and congratulation.

Lord Salisbury, on rising to address the meeting, was greeted with a storm of cheers which prevented his speaking for some minutes. He said he stood there to represent the cause of freedom and constitutional order. He was glad to see such an enormous gathering. If Mr. Chamberlain threatened to march upon London with 100,000 men, a Lancashire army quite as large would march in his rear. Lancashire had an especial interest in this matter. That county ought to have sixty-three members instead of thirty-three, as she now had. When Mr. Chamberlain reached London with the intention of preventing a good redistribution scheme, he would not meet with a cordial reception. Middlesex had a greater interest in the question than even Lancashire. Middlesex had sixteen members; it ought to have fifty-four. Mr. Chamberlain would find foes on his march both in front and in the rear, and before the march was over he would find it better to have confined himself to the warfare of his peaceable colleague who only fought by word of mouth. Lord Salisbury proceeded to compare the present state of things with that of 1832, and dwelt upon the fact that at the earlier date the Lords, in his opinion, unwisely rejected the Reform Bill just after a dissolution, when the will of the people had been expressed. On that occasion the Government resigned. If Mr. Chamberlain was so fond of referring to 1832, let him imitate the example then set. Let the Government resign. There would be no difficulty in filling their places. In 1832 the great question was redistribution; so it was now. Then the Liberals fought for it; now they were against it, though, as Mr. Bright told us, it was the essential part of the question. Indeed, up to this year all Liberals had considered it to be so. Now, for party purposes the Liberals preferred to do without it. Redistribution would cost the Liberals dear. As a proof of this, his Lordship showed that of 266 members of the House of Commons who represented constituencies of 15,000 or fewer electors, only eighty-three were Conservatives and 183 Liberals. A fair redistribution could only add to the strength of the Conservatives. As to the accusation that the House of Lords had stopped the Bill, it was still in the power of the Government to go on with it. Let the Government introduce a Redistribution Bill, and the Franchise Bill would pass as soon as the other was passed. But there was an alternative for the Government. Let them instead of adjourning or proroguing, dissolve Parliament. If they thought the Conservatives wrong let them go to those from whom they held their power, and ask whether the Conservatives were wrong. If the present constituencies approved what the Government had done, there would be no more opposition on the part of the House of Lords. Lord Salisbury then referred to the Conference, which had melted away in acrimonious recrimination and disastrous inaction and said that what the Government had done for Egypt was what they had done for reform. He then pointed out that, whereas the Peers were charged with excluding 2,000,000 of persons from the franchise the Government had excluded them for four years and they could not say they had not time to attend to the subject. The object of the Government had been to arrange matters so that the two Houses must pass whatever Bill came before them under pain of leaving the representative system in a state of confusion. Their one object now was to avoid taking their conduct before the tribunal before which they made their promises. In 1880 the Liberals held out promises of taxes reduced, of peace all over the world, of Ireland pacified, of trade revived. Not one of those promises had been kept. The expenditure had risen beyond all precedent. They had shed blood like water. Ireland would send seventy or eighty men to Parliament who would be hostile to every Government in England. As for trade, business was being carried on at a loss; banks could not put out their money; ships were being put up by hundreds because they had not freights to carry. For all this the Government would have to answer, and their one object was to alter the constituencies so that they should be able to snatch a verdict which the old constituencies would refuse to give. Everything they did was to prevent an appeal to the old constituencies. Because the House of Lords had stood in the way of this, the most shameless attempt to jockey the public liberties that had been made in our time, the Government had tried to get up an agitation against the Peers. He would not defend the Peers against the accusations of Mr. Chamberlain. The question was whether they had done their duty. The Peers had not put themselves in the position they occupied. They came there by an institution of the State. The Peers would treat these shameless manœuvres as any body of men would do. They would do their duty, and treat with contempt the menaces directed against them. His lordship then defended himself against Mr. Bright, who had accused him of summoning 500 peers from the country to vote on this question. He protested against the House of Commons claiming to be almighty in the State. The whole agitation was a red herring drawn across the path. Let them remember the broken promises; remember the lines of English powers retreating in every corner of the world; remember the flag of England and English prestige drooping upon every shore, and let them not allow a false issue to be put before them. His lordship sat down, after speaking for forty minutes, in the midst of loud cheers.

Lord Randolph Churchill was greeted with the loudest cheers. He began by referring to a recent speech of Lord Hartington, in which the latter had stated that it was impossible that the Tory party could be in favour of parliamentary reform. Lord Hartington had himself thrown buckets of cold water over the whole question, both at Manchester and at Accrington. The speaker had supported Lord Hartington then, but both had changed their opinions since. Lord Randolph had been made acquainted with the views of the heads of his party, and he had followed them. Lord Hartington had been terrified by the Leeds Conference and by the threats of Mr. Chamberlain, and had followed the tail of his party. The speaker himself had supported the position taken up by the Tory leaders—namely, that redistribution was inseparable from extension of the franchise. But Lord Hartington's change of ground was enormous. He had abandoned all his former opinions; he had swallowed all that Mr. Chamberlain had ed him for acceptance; he had disappointed large numbers of men who looked to him to restrain the wild and disastrous impulses of Mr. Chamberlain and his tag-rag and bobtail. Lord Randolph then referred to the meeting at which Lord Hartington had been present, at which, in defiance of Lord Hartington, a person in the body of the hall moved a resolution to the effect that the enfranchisement of 2,000,000 of men was nothing; but that the real object of the Liberal party was the abolition of the House of Lords. This resolution was unanimously passed by Lord Hartington's rude and [illegible] allies. As to Tory disunion, about which the Liberals spoke so much, it was a phantom. The present Government was a Government of failure and ruin. Their peace policy had been a failure; there had been nothing but wars and battles and massacres. Their expenditure was greater by £5,000,000 than that of the Tory Government. Their reform policy was a failure. Of course the Government put all these failures to the account of some one else. This last failure was set down to the House of Lords. Lord Randolph denied that the House of Lords had no confidence in the people, and that it was opposed to the extension of the suffrage. The Lords were only desirous that the voice of the people should be heard at the polling-booths. He spoke of the inexhaustible, the inveterate, the innate capacity of the Liberal party for the falsification of historical truth. The resolution was carried unanimously, and the meeting dispersed after singing the National Anthem.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, August 8.)

Admiralty, 5th August, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of H M Order in Council of 22nd Feb, 1870—Lieut W Hewetson has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

In accordance with the provisions of H M Orders in Council of 22nd Feb, 1870, and 30th April, 1877—Chief Engr W Kelly has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

C J Somerville has been promoted to the rank of Chief Carpenter in H M Fleet.

In accordance with the provisions of H M Orders in Council of 22nd Feb, 1870, and 29th Nov, 1879—Lieut E G Deedes has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Comdr.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, August. 15.)

War Office, Pall Mall 15th August, 1884.

1st Dragoon Guards, Supmry Lieut H L Pennell, who has ceased to be a Probr for the Indian S C, to be Lieut vice W R Goold-Adams, appointed Adjt.

19th Hussars, Lieut P John Zigomala, from the 4th Hussars, to be Lieut, on augmentation.

Lieut F E L Swan, from the 19th Lancers, to be Lieut, on augmentation.

Regimental District.

Lieut Col and Col G F Herbert, 102 Regtl Dist (the Royal Dublin Fusiliers), having completed five years' service in command, has been placed on half-pay.

Line Battalions.

The Devonshire Reg, Serg-Major J Carr to be Qr-mr, vice G Evans, posted to the 4th Bn.

The Cheshire Regt, Major W S Cooke has been seconded for service on the Staff.

The Gloucestershire Regt Lieut S Willcock should have been described as Colr-Sergt (and not Sergt) in the Gazette of 1st July, 1884, in which his promotion to a Lieutenancy was notified.

The Hampshire Regt, Lieut W H Johnson has been appointed a Probr for the Indian S C.

The South Staffordshire Regt, Major T J Chamberlain has been seconded for service on the Staff.

The Oxfordshire L I Capt A E Dalzell has been seconded for service on the Staff.

The Essex Regt, Capt John Edward (not Edward John, as stated in the Gazette of 29th July, 1884) Acland-Taoyte has been seconded for service as S C Recruiting Dist, London.

Lieut E L Guilding to be Adjt, vice Capt F Ventris, promoted.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, The Christian names of Qrmr Overton are Edward Fenwick.

The Prince of Wale's (North Staff ordshire Regt, Supy Lieut P S Dyson, who has ceased to be a Probr for the Indian S C, to be Lt, vice C E W Wood, promoted.

The Gordon Highlanders, Qrmr-Sergt H Carlaw to be Qrmr, vice J Cotton, retired.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), Capt the Hon C D Home retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

Staff, Major-Genl W O Lennox, VC, CB, R E, to be a Brigr-Genl, to command a Bridge in Egypt, vice Lieut-Genl Sir G Graham, KCB, VC, R E, who has vacated on promotion.

Lieut-Col and Col Sir I H Gough, KCB, VC, Bengal S C temporarily Comdt Eastern Frontier Dist, to command a Bridge of the Bengal Army, with the rank of Brig-Gen vice Major-Genl R Blair, who has vacated on promotion.

Lieut-Col and Col J. Hudson, CB, Bengal S C to command, temporarily, Brigade of the Bengal Army, with the rank of Brig-Gen during the absence on furlough of Brigadier-General RS Hill, C B.

Lieut-Col and Col C H Barnes, R A, to be a Col on the Staff to command the R A in Egypt.

Capt and Brevet-Major W F Kelly, the Royal Sussex Regt, to be a Brigade-Major on the Staff.

Capt J W Murray, R A, from Dy Asst-Adjt and Qr-mr Genl, to be a Dy Asst-QrMr Gen at Head-Quarters (Intelligence Branch), vice Major J S Rothwell, R A, appointed to the Staff College.

Capt C L Mortimer, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt), to be a Dy Asst-Adjt and Qrmr Genl, vice Capt J W Murray, R A, appointed to the Head-Quarters Staff.

Lieut R H Cholmondeley, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be A-de-C to H E Sir F A Weld, K C M G, Governor of the Straits Settlements, vice Capt H S Tunard, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who has resigned the appointment.

Staff College, Major J S Rothwell, R A, from Dy Asst-Qr-mr-Genl at Head-Quarters (Intelligence Branch), to be a Prof, vice Major F C H Clarke, C M G, R A, appointed Surveyor-Genl in Ceylon.

Half-Pay, Capt M W Brock, from the Leicestershire Regt to be Major.

Memorandum, Dy-Comsy and Hony Cap John Keane, Ben Estabt, to have the honoray rank of Major on retirement.

Reserve Of officers.—Lieut J R M Ander-on, Cap 3rd Bn, the Worc Regt, to be Capt.

Lieut C H Colvin, 4th Bn, the Essex Regt, to be Lieut.

C G Sinclair, Esq., late Lieut, Scots Guards, to be Lieu.

Capt A D Stevenson, 3rd Bn, the Buffs (East Kent Regt), to be Lieut.

THE SKIN.—The Glory of Woman, the Pride of Man.—It contains the delicate lines of beauty, and constitutes all that we term "Loveliness," yet how many thousands have their skins blemished by the use of coloured and impure soaps. The Albion milk and sulphur soap is the purest of all soaps and from its purifying and refreshing action upon the skin is most suitable for hot climates. It removes all skin irritation. Beautifully white. Delicately perfumed. Sold in tablets by all Chemists. Agents for Bombay, Treacher and Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 2.

CONSOLS are again ⅛ higher in London at 100⅞; Rupee Paper is ¼ higher in Fours and ⅛ lower in Fours-and-a-half, but with these exceptions Reuter's finance telegram of yesterday's date quotes no alterations.

In Mincing Lane Linseed is reported firm with a partial advance of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta qualities. Rapeseed is dull and partially 6d. lower.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was again firm, with sales of 12,000 bales, including 1,500 Surats. Spot prices remain unchanged all round, but Americans to arrive are 1-64d. higher. In New York ready Mid-Uplands remain at 10 15-16 cents, but futures are 3 points higher at 10·60 for January and 10·50 cents per lb. for December. Yesterday's receipts commence the new season, and they compare with the same day of the three previous seasons as follows:—

1884	1883	1882	1881
3,000	7,000	900	18,800

The Cotton market here continues firm with a decided upward tendency. There is a better inquiry for ready old Cotton, for which sellers are generally asking an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, and speculative buyers are asking for new Crops on the basis of Rs. 191 for Omra, Rs. 218 for Broach and Rs. 152 for Bengals.

Regarding the growing Dhollera crop we have been favoured with the following from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton, and Co ;—

Messrs. Whittle and Co., Cownpore, write us as under, 30th August, 1884:—

"We are having too much rain. For the last four days it has been almost incessant and the cultivators are getting uneasy.

"This monsoon has not so far been seasonable as measured by ordinary rules. Since the 12th July we have had nothing but rain or dull heavy days. There has not been a full bright day during the whole of the above period from July 12th to August 30th, and as a consequence the crops are rank rather than healthy unless in low-lying patches where of course they have gone to bad absolutely.

"In the Bhall Cotton will be about 14 annas of last season average."

This is certainly less favourable than other reports we have had from the same quarter through other sources, and in any case it is yet too early to speak with any certainty regarding the ultimate out-turn.

WHEAT and SEEDS remain unaltered at prices which offer no inducement to exporters to enter on fresh business.

FREIGHTS have not developed any improvement as yet. For Liverpool the City of Carthage is reported to have engaged 1,000 tons of wheat at 13s. 9d. and the Clan Drummond for London has done similar business. For Continental ports 17s. 6d. may be called the quotation.

IMPORTS are firm if not active. Piece-goods rather tend upwards and if holders were not quite so firm there would be more business doing. Coals are strong with practically no sellers, tonnage outwards being now unobtainable.

EXCHANGE has been rather steadier. The banks have made no change in their drawing rates, but to buy they are holding out for an additional 1-32d. There are, however, very few bills making. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 7-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 13-32d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7 9-16d.	,,
Credits do. do.	1s. 7 21-32d.	,,
France do. do.	2·07½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened firm and with a good inquiry. Fours advanced to Rs. 99 9-16, at which business was done for cash, and Rs. 99½ for delivery in 15 days. At the close the feeling has been a shade queater and Rs. 99½ is now the rate for cash. Fours-and-a-half we call Rs. 102½.

SHARES are dull again and the firmness displayed for a few days at the end of last week has proved very temporary. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent lower at Rs. 747½. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are generally Rs. 10 lower, the China news being regarded as adverse to an early settlement, while the possibility of a war between China and Japan renders the prospect all the more discouraging. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are down to Rs. 4,775 for old and Rs. 980 for new.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	747½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	850
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
National Bank of India	37,320	— 250	12½	5 do.	96

LAND COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 5	765
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,800	Rs. 13	340

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct.	350
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do.	585
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do.	
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	617
Do. New Shares	£1	£18	6-5-0	do.	50

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 125	900
Akola Press Co.	85	500	all	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 100	1,180
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	755	400	400	Rs. 30	335
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 65	600
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1 400	250	all	..	40
Bombay Cotton Press.	200	500	500		1,250
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,425
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	30	170
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,250
Fort Press Co.	150	325	8,500	350	3,100
French Press Co.	300	500	all	45 p s.	550 xd
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	..	325
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	all	10 p. ct	590
Manmar Manfg. Co	800	250	250	Rs.	337½
Mercantile Press	000	125	125	...	135
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 45	415
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 25	216½
Prince of W. Press	500	......	500	100	600 xd
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	—	575
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 55	590
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,275
Sassoon Press Co.	300	800	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	90		65	775

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	800	1,000	000	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	18½	535
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 5	115
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	18½p.s.	510
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 42½	755
Bhowruggur Mills	4,800	100	100	...	31
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	955
BudneiraMf'g.Co.,Ld.	1,000	..	500	..	180
Central India S. & W. Company	2,590	500	500	Rs. 30	690
Connaught Mills	840	500	50	..	90
Cooria Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 40	725
D. Spinning	000	2,000	all	nil	407½
Empress S. & W. Co.	136	500	all	Rs. 37½	780
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	500*	45	745
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,900	500	500	20	510
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	—	405
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	790
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	500	60	700
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,215
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	900	500	500	..	535
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	600	1,000	all	..	985
James Greaves Mills.	1,100	500	400	..	440
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	600	500	500	Rs. 55	590
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,105
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	790
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	925
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	125 xd
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	160p,s.	820 xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	820
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,250
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	Rs. 12	232½
Morarjee Gocuidas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,390
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	745
New Great Eastern	1400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	950
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 20	595
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 14	215
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	18½	205
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,500	500	500	30	170
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs	1,385
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs.	840
Southern India	500	500	500*	Rs. 20	425
Victoria Mills	55	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	635
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	745

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown Co. Ld.	1,750	200	150	..	195
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 12	150
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	100	Rs. 10	137
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	90	100	100
The Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100	100	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	300	..	350
Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	475
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	118B	100	100	Rs. 5	A 106 B 97
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,550	375	4,775
Do. New Shares		500	300	...	980
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	..	3,000	3,000	200	3,150
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	...	55
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	87
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	1,100 1,900	100 100	100 75		123
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	..	3½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	35
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36p. s.	325
Kemp & Co. Ld.	2,000	200	175	Rs. 22½	325 xd
MechanicsBuildingCo	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	23
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½ p.ct.	58
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	25
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	50	Nil.	47
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,400
Seundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	14 p.ct.	102
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1-8	14
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 110	1,170
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	Rs. 15	155
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	12	60	Rs. 12	77

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam ship Shahjehan, 1,036 tons, Capt. J. Bullock. will sail to-day for Aden and Jeddah. with original cargo, and 580 pilgrims as passengers.

THE steamer Scindia, 416 tons, Captain S Abrey, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and seven deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sirdhana, 1,973 tons, Captain J W Livingston, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein (17th Aug), with a cargo of timber and rice.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Calder, 400 tons, Captain Thomas Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf, with a cargo of 263 chests opium, general cargo, and 50 deck passengers.

THE ship Pythomeno, 1,896 tons, Captain C McFee, arrived in harbour yesterday, from New York, (5th June) with a cargo of 76,066 boxes kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ralli Brothers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Satara, 820 tons, Captain F N Frowhaw, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo, 35 chests opium, and the following passengers:—Lieut G H Nelson, Mr James Young, Mr A Sady, and 48 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Ancona (s)	Murray	London, Aug. 6.
	Scindia (s)	Abrey	Kurrachee, Aug 30.
2	Sirdhana (s)	Livingston	Moulmein, Aug. 17.
	Calder (s)	Hughes	Bussorah, Aug. 21.
	Pythomene	McFee	NewYork, June 5.
	Satara (s)	Frowhaw	Bussorah, Aug. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Simla (s)	Mitchell	Persian Gulf.
	Tangiers (s)	Martin	Antwerp.
	Lombardy (s)	Thompson	Trieste, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearences yesterday:—
Steamer Shahjehan, Bullock, for Aden and Jeddah.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Scindia, to Kurrachee.
,, Castlebank, to Mauritius.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Carthage s—250 boxes bar soap, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.

Clan Sinclair s—2 casks carriage lamps, Essoofally Sooleemanjee Mola.

Clan Drummond s—8 packages earthenwares, Soomar Veera; 20 packages earthenwares, Geo. Jennings and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Lombardy s—5 cases aniline dye, Treebhowan Tuluckchund.

Anglo-Indian s—5 cases old tom gin, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Venetia s—12 bales wall paper, A. C. Tyabally; 5 cases aniline dye, Ootumchund Mocumchund; 40 cases beer, Bomanjee M. Punthakey; 60 cases geneva; 35 cases rose liquer and 35 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Nepaul s—2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 5 cases port, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Ganges s—8 cases whiskey, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Bedouin s—9 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Clyde s—7 cases whiskey, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Ethiopia s—3 cases hock, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Elektra s—6 cases sewing machines, Hormusjee Ardaseer; 2 cases glasswares and 3 cases gold silver paper, A. Blascheck and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Persia s—442½ cwts rapeseed, Megjee Luckhmidass and Co; 1,600 cwts wheat, Nupoo Nensee; 184 cwts wheat, Nuthoo Lalljee; 2,000 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsee and Co; 15 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 125 cwts coir yarn, Currumsee Khetsee and Co; 1 case peacock feathers; 812½ cwts cotton seed, Ruttonchund Vunmaleedass; 298 bales cotton, Muttajee Vujungjee; 172½ cwts nuxvom ca, Goculdass Jaithanee; 50 bales wool, Girdhurdass Rangoomul; 800 cwts wheat, Runchordass Bapoobhoy.

City of Carthage s—4,002 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Drummond s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 1,999½ cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 8,004 cwts linseed, Remington and Co; 36 cwts gum, Mahamed Corjee; 80 cwts gum and 5 cwts bones, Molledina Lalljee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Mozart s—3,201 cwts rapeseed, Ewart, Latham and Co 7,503 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clare s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Recta s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Lombardy s—100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Bancoora s—198 bales cotton, Ramyeedas Luckmidas; 100 bales cotton, Ramgopall Foolchund; 224 bales cotton, Besondayall Hurdayall.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 1st September, 1884.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·727
Temperature of the Air	80·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·3
Dew Point	76·4
Ralative humidity of Air	·888
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	6·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·6
General Direction of Wind*	WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	546
Fall of Rain	0·25
Total fall during the month	0·25
,, ,, ,, ,, year	54·69
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 2nd	0·07

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 31.

Mitchell, Lieut, 20th Bombay N I, on duty, from Belgaum.

Scott, Lieut, Leicestershire, on leave, from Jubbulpore.

SEPTEMBER 1.

Brereton, Major, Ord Dept, on leave, from England.

Stockley Major, Brigade Staff, on leave, from England.

Longe, Lieut, R E, on leave, from England.

Montgomery, Captain, Army Pay Dept, on leave, from England.

Nares, Captain, Dy Asst Adjt-Genl for Musketry, on leave, from England.

Davidson, Surg, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 2.

Mayne, Lieut., 2nd Belooch, on duty, to Poona.

French, Captain, N. Staffordshire, on duty, to England.

Brereton, Major, Ord. Dept., on leave, to Madras.

Stoekley, Major, Brigade staff, to join, to Sialkote.

Brice, Colonel, Half Pay, on leave, to England.

Kettlewell, Col., 20th Bombay N. I., on leave, to England.

Brown, Lieut.-Col., Supt. of Police, on leave, to England.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

DEATHS.

ANTHONY—August 28, at Fatehghur, of cholera, Surgeon-Major Mark Anthony, M. D., A. M. D., aged 38 years.

BELLASIS—August 26, at Jhansi, of choleraic diarrhœa, Elizabeth Ellen Prowting, the beloved wife of Captain G. M. Bellasis, S. C., aged 28 years.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1884.

THE telegram from Hongkong announcing that Japan claims the sovereignty of the Loochoo Islands from China, and that China, it was rumoured—quite without grounds as it appears—has declared war against Japan in consequence, is not a little mysterious. If the Chinese, with a war against France on their hands, had deliberately embroiled themselves in a quarrel with the Japanese, anything more fatuous could not be conceived. But they have not done so, as a later telegram shows. With regard to the Loochoo Islands, it is no new quarrel which engages the attention of statesmen at Pekin and Tokio. The Loochoo Islands have for some years been the subject of controversy between Japan and China, lying as they do between Japan and the Chinese island of Formosa. Chinese statesmen have had no difficulty in persuading themselves that the Japanese claim to sovereignty over the Loochoos covered a design to ultimately get possession of Formosa. Such, in fact, was the contention which was put forward on behalf of China when the claims of the two States to the sovereignty of these islands were referred to the arbitration of General Grant on the occasion of his visit to Pekin three years ago. The ex-President took a very accommodating view of the matter. The Japanese, he held, had made good their claim; at the same time he took account of the Chinese suspicions about Formosa, and he urged the Japanese to forego their pretensions to the two most southerly members of the Loochoo group—the islands which lie nearest to Formosa. This solution was agreed to at Tokio, while at Pekin it was accepted with apparent satisfaction, the Chinese statesmen offering to admit the claims of Japan not merely to the northern islands, but to those two which, according to General Grant's award, were to be included within the Chinese empire. The only drawback to the arrangement and to the alacrity with which it was nominally accepted at Pekin was that when the Japanese Government sent a Commissioner to ratify it he was met with dilatory excuses, and he had to return empty-handed. From that day to this the treaty has remained unratified, but the Japanese have been in possession of the islands, and it would be no easy matter for the Chinese to dislodge them in the face of the Japanese iron-clad fleet. The situation, however, is somewhat obscure. It may turn out that the explanation of the report that the Japanese claim the sovereignty of the Foochow islands is that the Japanese Government have found in the predicament in which China stands to day an opportunity for enforcing the formal admission of the validity of General Grant's award.

"A CHRONIC disease in the Indian money market" is what the President of the Government Bank in Java sees, and would like to remedy. Accustomed to the steady trade of Java, where the rate of interest remains unchanged for four years at a time, he cannot understand why India should undergo yearly fluctuations of the value of money from three to ten per cent., when there is, in his view, an easy remedy at hand. The course of the Indian market during the current year is "more remarkable and instructive than ever before. On the one hand, what may be called the barometer of the money market, viz., the official rate of interest of the ruling banks, points to a state of panic and pressure scarcely ever before paralleled; and on the other hand, nothing is to be seen of a financial storm or hurricane, such as the barometer really indicates." He admits the soundness of our trade, the plentiful harvests, and the tranquillity of the country, all the conditions of "a quiet and easy money market;" but the results have falsified the conditions. In any other country, he thinks, the large advance in the value of money would have caused an abnormal increase in the demand for banking accommodation, but he finds from the statistics of the Banks of Bengal and Bombay that their discount and loan operations did not vary much between January and May—in January Rs. 6,33,23,000, February Rs. 6,06,85,000, March Rs. 6,27,57,000, April Rs. 6,56,76,000, May Rs. 6,37,35,000. While the business of the two chief banks remained almost the same, the rate of interest of the Bank of Bengal ranged from 8 to 11 per cent. and the Bank of Bombay from 7 to 11 per cent.; and yet the difference in the amount of loans and discount varied only 8 per cent. in the case of the Bank of Bengal and 15 per cent. in that of Bombay, "whilst in Netherlands India an exceptionally brisk demand for money only necessitated a rise in the bank rate from 6 to 7 per cent. It is obvious, therefore, that in British India there is no connection whatever between the bank rate and the trade demand for money." He also urges that there is no relation between the fluctuation in the rate of discount and the bullion reserve of the country: for the latter is continually increasing. He finds that India has taken an average of 8 crores of rupees value of gold and silver for the past five years, importing during the last financial year nearly 12 crores worth above the exports.

The explanation of the abnormal state of affairs he finds "in the circumstances that Government itself has taken into its own hands the regulation of the paper currency, and that India consequently lacks the benefit of a central bank of issue which would collect in its vaults the coin and bullion not immediately required for currency purposes, and would use the stock thus accumulated as a basis and guarantee for the notes issued according to the exigencies of the public, without an obligatory increase of its metallic reserve." And he quotes the remark of a German author: "Just as modern industry depends on the elasticity of steam so modern trade, the indispensable support of industry, is sustained by the elasticity of a well-regulated paper currency." He shows from the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India that the profits of the Paper Currency Department are 22 lakhs of rupees a year. "Thus the profit on the Government paper circulation is equal to a tax levied on the business world, with this understanding, that the burden laid on the public extends much farther than the sum that is paid in to Government." Furthermore, a State paper currency does not, he affirms, meet the case. The value of a paper currency is derived "from its elasticity, from the power of regulating its issue by fixed and tried rules so as to keep pace with the requirements of social and commercial intercourse." "The bullion stored in the vaults of the Currency Department is a sufficient guarantee for the public at large that the notes in their hands can at any time be convertible into hard cash; but it does not add in the least to the operating power of the banks, which only can come to the rescue of trade in times of pressure; and this is the sole cause of the unexpected convulsions and sudden transitions in the money market, so utterly detrimental to business, to which British Indian trade is constantly exposed." The writer recommends the Bank of the Netherlands as the model upon which our Indian Presidency Banks should be consolidated. Its note issue is so far limited that it must always have in coin and bullion four-tenths of its liabilities in notes issued, deposits, and discounts: the statutory reserve is never to fall below forty per cent. of the liabilities. It was not till 1875 that the Java Bank got the power of issue, it having been previously limited to a full reserve for its notes beyond the legal maximum. It was by reason of this power that a panic was averted in Java, we are told, last year. According to the figures of the bank's balance sheet on the 25th July, 1883, the liabilities, including circulating notes, deposits, post bills, etc., amounted to £42,438,000 against a stock of specie of £25,031,000 leaving a metallic reserve of £8,055,000 for further business. But under the old law when the legal maximum for issue except for a full reserve of specie was £25,000,000, there would have been only £92,000 at the disposal of the bank for the assistance of the mercantile public.

We have no doubt that the writer is correct in his surmise, that if, instead of our present issue of currency notes by the Government to the extent of 60 lakhs on the security of Government paper, and beyond this only on a full equal reserve of coin, we had one central bank of issue limited only to four-tenths of its combined notes, deposits, and other liabilities, we should be free from the very severe fluctuations to which our market is yearly subjected, to the great detriment of business. There is a want of elasticity in our currency, and by the natural consequence of action and reaction the least demand for money stiffens quickly into tightness. It is certainly a strange state of things when the money market of a country like India rises and falls in a few months from a rate of 11 per cent., and money not easily obtainable at that a few months ago, and a rate of 3 per cent. now, and money hardly loanable. Did this occur once in many years and under exceptional circumstances it would not be strange, but occurring as it does every year, it shows clearly that there is something radically wrong in our currency. It is true that money is needed in larger quantities at certain seasons of the year to move the crops, but this is true of every country where there is any important foreign trade. Before the great fall in the value of silver it was possible to meet the emergency by getting out silver in anticipation, but the great fluctuations in the value of silver now prevent this. At the same time, we shall always be subject to great fluctuations while Government manipulates its cash balances so as to effect the value of Government paper and of exchange in flooding the market with money when their paper is to be tendered for, and withdrawing it when business is active in order to increase the demand for exchange. That there is no possibility of inducing the Indian Government to change its currency system, the author of the pamphlet fully recognises. The profit made by Government in its Paper Currency Department, amounting to about 20 lakhs a year, would act as a deterrent on Government, while the shareholders of the present Presidency Banks would be averse from an almagamation into a Central Bank of India, especially as two of them would be practically branches of the main bank. The views of the writer, though suggestive, will therefore hardly lead to any practical result; and this he recognises fully, for he says, "I think it most likely that in regard to currency and banking matters in British India things will remain in the future, as they have been in the past, a constant source of trouble and disturbance to the industrial and mercantile interests of the country." We are sorry that the writer could not give us a practical remedy for the evil, which all recognize.

THE *Exchange Gazette* of St. Petersburg, according to a telegram in the *Times*, "urges the use of this opportunity to recover Kuldja, maintaining that the Russian Mongolian frontier cannot possibly remain as laid down by the last treaty." Such sentiments prove the political immorality of the writer, and presuppose similar want of principle in the public, which is expected to receive with approval this cynically unjust proposal to transgress a late treaty. There are perhaps occasions when the breaking of treaties may be excused. Harsh terms exacted from a fallen enemy are not likely to be obeyed when a nation recovers strength enough to defy its former oppressor. The tearing up of the Black Sea clause in the Treaty of Paris might be regarded as the natural result of a great nation finding herself in a position to break through the bonds to which she had submitted in a moment of weakness and prostration. Even the successive advances made by Russia towards the frontiers of Afghanistan, in spite of promises to the contrary, may be defended as brought about by the logic of events and the inevitable law that a powerful civilized nation must absorb one after another the barbarous nations in her way, until she reaches the sea or some impassable mountain barrier. "A rising tide," says Madame de Novikoff, "can as soon be controlled by Canute as the Russian advance, even by imperial declarations. Autocrats are not almighty, and circumstances are stronger than emperors. The most imperative orders have been issued in vain. The same law that forced England from Calcutta to the Khyber has driven us from Orenberg to Merv." But it would be a hard task for even Madame de Novikoff to justify any attempt, at the present juncture, to alter the treaty securing the retrocession of Kuldja. The Russians took possession of Kuldja in 1871, when that province, together with the regions of Kashgaria, had entirely shaken off Chinese rule. They took it professedly for the purpose of restoring order, and assured the Chinese Government that "whenever they should send an army into Central Asia strong enough to maintain order, Kuldja would be evacuated by the Russian garrison." Thus by the logic of events the Russians entered Kuldja, and held it in trust for China. Under Russian rule the province prospered and seemed more profitable than any other Central Asian province. But in 1878 Tu Tsang Tang reconquered Kashgar and was present in the neighbourhood of Kuldja with an army which was evidently perfectly able to maintain order in these remote regions of the Chinese Empire. Such a contingency the Russians were not prepared for. They had never expected that the condition on which they had pledged themselves to retire from Kuldja would be fulfilled, and were naturally loth to do simple justice and abandon the province that had for seven years prospered under their rule. Negotiations commenced, and in 1879 a treaty was signed at Livadia, by which China was to receive back a small portion of the disputed territory, acknowledge Russia's permanent right to the rest, and pay a large sum of money to compensate the Russians for the trouble and expense of administration during the eight years that they had occupied the province. But the Chinese promptly refused to ratify such a very unfavourable settlement of the question, and were so angry that they were very much inclined to cut off the head of Chung How, who had signed the document. Thus negotiations were renewed, and the Marquis Tseng was sent to St. Petersburg to see if he could not get better terms for his country. In the meantime the Chinese prepared for war in case his mission should be unsuccessful. Marquis Tseng, however, was successful, and won a great diplomatic triumph by arranging the Treaty of St. Petersburg, which gave back to China most of the debateable land. The new arrangement, however, has been as distasteful to the Russians as the previous treaty was to the Chinese. It seems a portentous reversal of the natural course of events in Russian eyes that the Czar should retire from territory that he has once ruled, and still more so that such a withdrawal should be made in favour of a half-civilized Power like China. The mere fact that it is unjust to break a treaty, and mean to take advantage of a nation involved in troubles, will hardly be sufficient to convince anybody that Russia will not choose the present opportunity of revising the Treaty of St. Petersburg. If Russia does so, it will not be the first time that she has taken advantage of China's disasters. In 1860, when Pekin was prostrate before the Anglo-French invading army, Russia took the opportunity of extending her sea-board by the abstraction from China of maritime Manchuria. She may make similar use of the like opportunity now afforded by the war with France. If a pretext is needed, it might, no doubt, be easily manufactured out of some trade dispute in the distant regions of Central Asia. In the meantime it is significant that Russia and France are on such friendly terms that French subjects in China are committed to the protection of Russia, and also that Russia is sending additional ironclads to increase her naval power in Chinese waters; so that if Russia should have any idea of joining France in action against the Celestial Empire, she will have a considerable amount of force at her disposal ready to act against the Chinese sea-board.

THE statement which appears in a semi-official organ in Vienna, that the present Governor of Madras will succeed to the post of British Ambassador at the Court of His Imperial, Royal, and Apostolic Majesty will give the Madrassees food for reflection. They will become dimly conscious of their own incapacity to see how fortunate they were in having in their midst for a considerable period of time, one who had in him the makings of an ambassador fit to uphold the dignity of the British Crown at the haughty Court of the latest presentment of the Holy Roman Empire. We must of course wait for the confirmation of this intelligence, which is probably true, but possibly false. Mr. Grant Duff had before the fates conducted his unwilling steps to Ootacamund acquired for himself the reputation of knowing more about continental politics and continental politicians than stay-at-home Foreign Ministers. He visited capital after capital, and posted himself in local gossip with a patient pertinacity which enabled him to instruct the electors of Elgin every autumn in the affairs of Europe, so that when Mr. Maclean went down to them last general election to win their suffrages they declared that Mr. Grant Duff alone could come up to their conception of encyclopœdic wisdom. If the Austrian paper is "well-inspired" in making the announcement which Reuter has telegraphed to India and Madras, the Southern Presidency will soon undergo the pain of parting with its Governor, who will go to receive in Vienna the reward of long years of painstaking study of continental affairs. He will find it, we may hope, an easier task to persuade Count Kalnoky that Bismarck is ill-advised in cultivating covetousness for colonies in Southern Africa than he has found it to persuade the citizens of Madras that it is cooler on the Nilgiris than it is on the plains, and that coolness is the one quality which is indispensable to a ruler of Presidencies.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

WE have at last come to the end of a most weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable session. Heaven only knows to what distant date its existence might yet have been prolonged, if the tropical heat of the last fortnight had not made life at Westminster intolerable even to the most pertinacious of Parliamentary bores. The memory of living man cannot recall such a continuance in England of extreme and oppressive heat. For several days together the thermometer in the shade has registered an average of very nearly 90 degrees. In many of the great workshops in the north of England the employés have found themselves physically incapable of undertaking their usual labour under such novel and exhausting conditions. Even holiday folk have complained of the excessive heat of the sun. The English cricketers at the Oval on Monday had the most trying task conceivable set before them in being compelled to field all day against the Australians. I think I never felt the sun so hot even in India as one day last week in North Derbyshire, when a friend with whom we were staying drove us up what is known as "the Duke's Drive," through splendid woods forming according to tradition part of the ancient Sherwood Forest, to the top of the hill, some 1,500 feet high, overlooking the gardens and park of Chatsworth. Hardly a breath of air stirred the leaves, and the whole country was steeped in a white mist of heat. The cattle had waded into the river and stood with the water up to their haunches, and the haymakers, fairly overcome, had sought the shelter of friendly hedges. None of us can hope to see such a summer again in England. It is only by the seaside that one can breathe freely, and I count myself fortunate in having secured a house at Margate for a month, although that sea-bathing place, like every other in England, is terribly overcrowded this year, for on the high cliffs looking out upon the North Sea there is always a strong and wholesome breeze playing round you. This is more than you can get in August at Eastbourne, Brighton, or other fashionable resorts. But, to return from this digression, it is not surprising that in such weather the business of the session, such as it was, came to a sudden and quiet end. The Opposition were obliged to raise a formal debate on Egyptian affairs before the House of Commons broke up, but by general consent it was kept within very narrow limits; and even the indefatigable Prime Minister could not resist the temptation to hurry out of town to Hawarden, without waiting to hear Lord R. Churchill's speech on the third reading of the Appropriation Bill. The Queen's speech seems to breathe the air of langour that just now pervades all animated nature. There is nothing at all aggressive in it, unless we are to accept Her Majesty's expression of surprise at the sentiments of loyalty and respect for the law manifested by reformers as a hint after the manner of the Quaker's advice, "Don't nail his ears to the pump." There are some of the Queen's advisers who would certainly like the reformers to be less scrupulous than they have hitherto been in their agitation in favour of the Franchise Bill. With regard to other matters, the Queen's speech is singularly uncommunicative and inane. The paragraph about Egypt is so involved and vague as to betray how perplexed and timid the councils of the Ministry still are with reference to their policy in Northern Africa. Not a gleam of light is thrown on the meaning of Lord Northbrook's mission; and, although preparations have at last been made for a serious military expedition up the Nile to Khartoum, it is obvious, from Mr. Gladstone's remarks in Monday's debate, that the Prime Minister himself still refuses to take over the real Government of Egypt, and that he hankers after that will-o-the-wisp, "the neutralization of the African Belgium," which has already led him into so many scrapes. What the Queen is made to say about South Africa is simply laughable. The English people are gravely congratulated on the ratification of the convention with the Boers, though it is notorious that Mr. Mackenzie, the Agent appointed to carry out the convention, has been recalled because he found it unworkable; and the admission that Zululand continues to be "disturbed" is a mere euphuism intended to disguise the frightful state of anarchy to which the weakness of the English Government has reduced that country. As for India, Mr. Gladstone has quite forgotten all about it, and no mention is made of the all-important commission for defining a scientific frontier in Central Asia which the Gladstone administration proposes to defend by moral force alone. The whole speech shows how blind the Government is to the perils now overhanging the Empire.

The chief political fact of the week is the unquestionable, though not unquestioned, success of the great Conservative demonstration at Manchester in support of the House of Lords. I have seen many great gatherings of people, but never one so earnest, so determined, so formidable. As a candidate for Oldham, which borough sent in to the demonstration a splendid fighting contingent fully 3,000 strong, I was invited to take an active part in the proceedings, and I had to speak from one of the open-air platforms outside the two great buildings in which Lord Salisbury, Sir M. Hicks Beach, Lord R. Churchill, and Mr. Chaplin were the principal speakers. I was curious to ascertain how many people were really present, but there were no means of accurately determining. The proprietor of the Pomona Gardens told me that, rougly speaking, there were just three times as many as at the Liberal demonstration a fortnight previously. I estimated myself that there were as many as 40,000. The hall in which Lord Salisbury spoke holds 15,000, and it was closely packed; in the Agricultural Hall, where Lord Randolph was the chief centre of attraction, there were 10,000 more, and the overflow meetings made up fully another 10,000. Add to these a number of demonstrators who entered the grounds, but did not rally round any of the platforms, and you will see that my calculation does not err on the side of extravagance. What was still more significant than the numbers of the demonstrators was their reception by the crowds that lined the streets. Everywhere the utmost good feeling prevailed, and I did not hear a single cry raised against the House of Lords, while all along the route to the gardens the principal personages were loudly cheered. The value of the demonstration consisted in the convincing proof that the state of political feeling in the country now differs *toto cælo* from that which frightened the House of Lords into passing the Reform Bill of 1832. Then, in those good old times to which Mr. John Bright is so fond of referring, the Lords had not a defender in any of the big towns; now, in Manchester, in Sheffield, in Birmingham, their friends may be counted by tens of thousands. Mr. Chamberlain, when he appeals to mob violence, forgets this cardinal fact. As Lord Salisbury said last Saturday, if the Birmingham Caucus order their men to march on London they will find themselves somewhat embarrassed by the thousands of vigorous Lancashire lads who will hang on their rear. I ventured myself to put this idea into other words, without having heard Lord Salisbury's speech, by saying to my audience that it was plain if there was any fighting to be done, such as we were menaced with, the broken heads would not all be on one side. The truth is, the Radicals have now made the exceedingly unwelcome discovery that the Tories are as good hands at agitation as they are, and that in Lancashire more particularly Conservatism is a highly organized and well-disciplined force, composed mainly of working men who detest Mr. Chamberlain and all his crew, and think the real tyranny of the Caucus far more hateful and humiliating than the imaginary tyranny of the House of Lords. The speeches at the demonstration were not of much account. The heat, indeed, was fatal to eloquence, for all the orators felt completely exhausted, and it was really cruel the way in which Lord Salisbury and Lord R. Churchill were dragged the round of all the platforms to "say a few words." Everywhere Lord Randolph had an enthusiastic reception, but his speeches were disappointing. Now that he has submitted himself to the bonds of party discipline, he has lost that old charm of independence which made him the darling of Liberal critics, and it is amusing to observe that the *Times*, which used to be so fond of him, now treats him with indifference or contempt. But the speeches at the demonstration were not of much consequence. The Radicals wanted to see the Conservative working man, and now they have seen him in his tens of thousands ready and eager to fight for the House of Lords. It is obvious that with this division of opinion among the people, the Radical agitation must collapse. Mr. Gladstone, it is hoped by the Ministerialists, will galvanize it into life again by his new series of Midlothian speeches; but this is a feat impossible for him to achieve.

The relations of England with the European Powers are slurred over in the Queen's speech with the general remark that they continue to be friendly. This is, however, a most inaccurate and misleading account of the present state of feeling on the Continent with regard to England. The French are more unfriendly than ever, and it is clear that their high-handed proceedings in China and the threatened resumption of their intrigues at Cairo, must ultimately bring about a rupture between the two Western Powers. It is, of course, the aim of Bismarck to entangle France in such a quarrel, and hence his anxiety to emphasize and accentuate his own little disagreement with the English Ministers about colonial policy. The German Press has been instructed to take the line that England is a grasping Power, whose insolent pretensions to universal empire ought to excite the legitimate resentment of every Continental State. Stress is laid on the scandalous conduct of the English Government in disdainfully neglecting for many months to answer the German despatch about Angra Pequena. If Prince Bismarck knew more about the way in which our colonies are governed, he would be aware that this was not an unreasonable time for the authorities at the Colonial Office to take in order to find out where Angra Pequena is. He ought to have heard the old story about Lord Palmerston, when he was appointed Colonial Secretary, saying to one of the clerks, "Now, let us have that map down, and see where all these places are." But, seriously, Prince Bismarck cannot care a snap of the fingers what becomes of Angra Pequena. It has supplied him with an excuse for a controversy, and that is all he wants. If he can but persuade the French to believe he is in earnest in his professed desire to curb the power of England, and can persuade them, relying on his support, to continue their policy of annoying and opposing the English at every point on the surface of the globe where the two nations come into contact with one another, he may, no doubt, flatter himself that he has fulfilled his political mission. He will, of course, step aside without scruple as soon as France is fairly committed to a duel with England, and watch the issue of the engagement with the philosophical serenity of mind with which we can all contemplate the troubles of our neighbours. It seems not at all unlikely that, in his present frame of mind, M. Ferry will rush unsuspiciously into the trap so carefully prepared for him. He evidently flatters himself that it is left to him to fulfil the grand designs of Colbert and Napoleon for the creation of a French Colonial Empire which may dispute with England the sovereignty of the seas.

Lord Northbrook, like a wise man, seems in no hurry to set out on his mission to Egypt. His friends claim for him that he has been in the Cabinet the head of the party of action; but if that be the case, the party of inaction have evidently won a victory in getting rid of him. They will have their own way more completely than ever while he is in Egypt; and when he recommends vigorous action, they can always repudiate and denounce his recommendations. If he were the strongest man in the world, he would be doomed to fail with such colleagues to contend against, but I have always maintained that he is only the stiff *simulacrum* of a statesman, a man in buckram who has no ideas and no real strength of character. A curious little incident occurred here a few days ago in connexion with the Northbrook Indian Club. The Committee of this Club proposed to give Lord Northbrook a dinner before his departure from England, but they have wisely abandoned a project which at such a time as the present seemed to have a distinct political significance. Lord Northbrook has done much for the Club, but it is perhaps a misfortune that his name has been identified with it, for he has become such an extreme and bitter political partisan that it is a most difficult thing for a Club so closely associated with him to retain that non-political character without which it must cease to be a neutral ground on which Anglo-Indians, no matter what their political sympathies may be, can meet in free social intercourse. As for the native members of the club, of course they are all Liberals to a man.

J. M. M.

SIMPLE SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AUGUST 27.

I WOULD not willingly occupy your columns with Old Sol, Jupiter Pluvius, weeping Dians, and the rest. But I am going to have at the weather now. A Bombay man is in the habit of saying that "after six months' residence you will swear by the Bombay climate;" but he omits to say what you will or will not swear by during the first five. Here we are all swearing not by but at the weather—members of council, municipal commissioners, tennis players, correspondents, every one of us hard at work, and especially the pedestrian, twice-a-day round Jakko, go-as-you-please portion of Simla mankind. Let us take a sample. Morning breaks—'tis a lovely day, or will be. Noon—and a cloud no bigger than a man's hand. Five o'clock, the tennis hour—*le déluge*. After that—dinner, a summary of the afternoon's swearing, and hope deferred that maketh the heart sick. Here I would much prefer readers to take up the weather chart for themselves. It is very sorry work always writing of the weather in cold blood and dichroic ink, considering that on an average half mankind, four hundred millions or so, spend a portion of every day in pointing out to the other half physical facts and phenomena which are present to the sense and entirely appreciated by all. Indeed, why should a correspondent meddle with the weather? As far as Simla is concerned, I went thoroughly into the subject this morning with twenty people, and nothing less than a cyclone can disturb our calculations. As far as Bombay is concerned—well, I question whether Bombay is concerned at all. Bombay has its own weather. It would be grossly unfair to ask its busy men to discuss that of the Himalayas. Why, Dr. Blaney might write to the *Bombay Gazette* about it, and Fair Play, X. Y. Z., or Dr. Peterson join issue the very next morning. Besides, Mr. Blandford's reports may be trusted. For observe that what he tells you by deferred telegram is not what a correspondent will tell you who is only filling up the paragraph. When Mr. Blandford, a meteorologist, has examined the barometer, the wet and dry bulb thermometer, the hygrometer, the rain-gauge, the anemometer, and says the weather is fine or the reverse, that is a remark, I take it, very different from the uninstructed allegation of a correspondent.

The Railway Committee's Report does not appear to have aroused public interest in Calcutta or Bombay. We have made up our minds here to look in vain for an expression of contrition on the part of your Bombay Chamber for the extreme proposals it astonished India with a little time ago. As for Calcutta, though that is the place most vitally to be interested in the end, Calcutta has no time to think of anything but her Municipality now that the bludgeon clauses of Act IV. are staring her in the face. Many people, not only in Simla, but I suppose elsewhere, inquire what effect the Report will have. Will it have the effect of doubling the rate of construction in India, so that next year you shall see two miles laid for every one laid this year? It is feared not. Will it have the effect of freeing the hands of the Indian Government from the shackles of the India Office? Not that either, it is feared; for as long as the railway promoter has to go to the India Office and does not, if we believe Major Conway-Gordon, quite know how to get there, so long must Government out here be content to accept more or less on trust the railway policy of the day, and the companies that will work under its not too clearly understood conditions. The real effect of the Report will be the effect it has on the minds of the English promoters; well might we wish, were it not hopeless to wish it, that it might stir up an Indian race of promoters. No more actual construction of new railway will take place this year for the Report. True, I understand the Jhansi-Manickpore, about which the company and the India Office fell out, and which was stopped in the building, is to be at once resumed; but the quarrel in that case was over the gauge, and if it has done nothing else, the Report will have at least disposed of the narrow spectre. But the Report may influence the promoters at home, so that next year we shall have the great projects moved on a substantial stage. The greatest of the great projects are the Central India project, namely, the extension from Gwalior through Lalitpur to Bhopal, with a branch south-east to Saugor; and the Central Provinces project, which, starting from Raipur in the Central Provinces, already in communication with Nagpur, would trend, with a slightly north-eastern course, through Bengal to Assensole, some one hundred miles above Burdwan, itself some hundred miles above Calcutta. So far as can be judged, at present nothing can be said about the Central India project, about the likelihood of its being taken up by either State or company, that is. About the Central Provinces project, otherwise known as the Nagpur-Bengal, and loosely known as the direct line between Bombay and Calcutta, all that can be said is that there are reasons for expecting to see it soon taken in hand. There is little profit in trying to judge whether the Report is worth the money it cost. If railway extension goes on for five years at enhanced speed the cost need not be grudged. It is, however, more an India Office than an Indian Government Report, for when Mr. Baxter had prepared his first draft down comes Mr. Kynaston Cross, and out goes the Government of India representative, who had, up to Mr. Cross's appearance, been in the ascendant. That is what in reality occurred to give rise to the story current about the two Reports.

There is some likeness in this letter to a sandwich. The serious and sober part about the Railway Report lies between two paragraphs of frivolity, and may be compared to the layer of ham between two slices of bread and butter. But as yet, of course, there is only the upper slice of bread and butter. As yet the ham is firmly supported and sustained only by the vacuum underneath where the other slice has got to come. Here then is the other slice. It is announced, among other military items, that the 35th Royal Dragoons have returned to their allegiance and the twenty love-sick maidens who mark their coming in the play of *Patience* when they come. The mutiny, however, has left us a dragoon short. One of the love-sick maidens has no dragoon. We do not quite know what to do. Each maiden is supposed to have a dragoon to herself, and endless complications are feared if this salutary rule be departed from. Of course dragoons vary. Some are quite superior. But even an inferior dragoon, says our deserted maiden, is infinitely better than no dragoon at all. No doubt the missing trooper will turn up. Meanwhile the maiden is love-sick to no purpose, as well as love-sick "all against her will!" But courage! It is better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all. Besides, there is said to be succour near in the shape of a *bonâ fide* colonel who is a candidate for the vacant place. The only thing the gallant colonel has to fear is that a limit of age proposed by the younger maidens may have the effect of throwing him out. So that every thing will be as bad as before. And this is all the worse, since the time for general action is drawing on apace.

Lord Garmoyle's remorse has taken a very practical turn. I learn that on his return from Kashmere he set about keeping Murree alive. He gave a fête to the soldiers' children, and a very good fête too. He subscribed liberally to the soldiers' sports. And he gave two balls to the inhabitants of the station. His advances were no doubt received with discretion on the part of the ladies. Some declined to accept his invitation to the dances, as the ceremony of calling had been overlooked—and you know how extremely particular we hill visitors are. But on the whole it has to be confessed that the noble victim of woman's rights or woman's wrongs, whichever in truth he be, made a good impression at a place where he would naturally be subjected to the fierce light which beats upon the scions of our hereditary legislative house.

THE BOMBAY FACTORY ACT COMMISSION.

THE Commission recently appointed to inquire into the operations of the Factory Act have already held three meetings. Hitherto the meetings have been private, but an application has been made to the Government to allow the presence of representatives of the press, and it is hoped that the request will be acceded to. The Commission is composed of Mr. Mulock, Collector of Bombay, Chairman, Mr. Murzban, Executive Engineer of the Presidency, Dr. Blaney, Mr. G. Cotton (Greaves, Cotton, and Co.), Mr. John Gordon, Secretary of the Bombay Millowners' Association, Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Muncherjee N. Banajee. The Commissioners have drawn up a list of questions, over a hundred and twenty in number, which are to be put to witnesses in regard to factories employing a hundred hands and upwards. These have been printed, and each witness is furnished with a copy when he is warned that his evidence will be required.

The examination of witnesses from the large mills is being proceeded with. Mr. Hormusjee Sorabjee, manager of the Colaba Mill, has already been examined. Mr. Edwards, manager of the Mahaluxmi Mill, was partly examined last Saturday. His examination will probably be completed on Saturday next, and a third witness will be taken on the same day. The proposal at present is to summon a number of witnesses from the large mills, but it is probable the Commissioners will reduce the number after they find sufficient evidence has been taken. The number of questions relating to the smaller mills and factories, which do not at present come under the existing Factory Act, is not so great as those proposed for the larger mills, nor are the number of witnesses to be summoned so numerous. This part of the inquiry will probably not occupy the Commission very long. There is a pretty general consensus of opinion amongst mill men that these small factories should be brought under the Act.

A reference has been made to Government to allow a medical Sub-Committee to examine the mills and then lay evidence before the Commission. This evidence will be valuable in regard to the sanitary history of the mills and the operatives.

THE NEW TOWN HALL IN BOMBAY.

THE following Resolution of the Bombay Government in the Public Works Department has been issued:—

Bombay Castle, 1st September, 1884.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 981 G., dated 20th August, 1884.

In reply to this office letter No. 241 E.—970, dated 19th July, 1884, communicates sanction to officers in the service of Government in the Public Works Department being allowed to compete for the prizes offered by the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, for the most approved designs and estimates for a new Municipal Hall and Offices to be erected on the Esplanade, Bombay; states that the Government of India recognizes a difference between this case and that of individual officers who are precluded from receiving remuneration for services rendered to local bodies; and adds that this sanction will be communicated to all Local Governments, &c., as requested.

RESOLUTION.—To be circulated to the Department for information.

2. The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay to be informed.

WALTER C. HUGHES, C. E.,
Under-Secretary to Government.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN KATTYWAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE girls of the Station Girls' School, Rajkote, were in gala dress on the 28th inst., when Mrs. West held a prize distribution and many European ladies and gentlemen and some native officials of the agency and Vakils were present. These included Colonel and Mrs. West, the Misses Langley, Mrs. Macnaghten, Mrs. Fisher, Major and Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. McClelland, Major and Mrs. Carruthers, Captain and Mrs. Fenton, Dr. and Mrs. Barker, Captain and Mrs. Snell, Mrs. Turkhud, and Khan Bahadur Dhunjishah. The ceremony commenced with the examination of the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th standard girls, in reading, geography, and grammar. The girls acquitted themselves well. Two of the gurbas (songs) that they sang were highly appreciated by the assemblage. They were taught by Mrs. Macnaghten, who pays repeated visits to the school and gives a practical proof of her interest in the progress of the girls by teaching them needle-work, besides rendering other important help. The result of the generous help of this lady and of Mrs. MacDougall's previous kindness was evident in the very beautiful specimens of the girls' achievements in needle-work and embroidery. The girls then expressed their thanks to Colonel and Mrs. West and other ladies and gentlemen in a verse specially composed for the occasion, which they sang in chorus. This was followed by the master of the school reading a report of his work. He said that the place of Mrs. MacDougall had been very admirably supplied by Mrs. Macnaghten, who pays frequent visits to the school and gives valuable assistance in the actual teaching work. He also sincerely thanked Mrs. Hewett, who teaches the girls plain work embroidery. The want of a trained female mistress for the school was very much felt. On the whole the school appears to be flourishing under the management of Mr. Dhunjishah. Mrs. West then distributed the prizes, consisting of pieces of silk-cloth, wool, sarees, and books. The neatly-dressed little girls looked very happy. Sweetmeats were distributed to all. The proceedings terminated with the distribution of garlands and nosegays to all present. Before the crowd of spectators dispersed, three loud cheers were given for Colonel and Mrs. West and three for Mr. and Mrs. Macnaghten.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

DIFFICULTY BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 1.

Japan claims the sovereignty of the Loochoo Islands from China, and rumours are current that China has declared war against Japan in consequence.

SHANGHAI, SEPT. 2.

The rumour that China has declared war with Japan is quite unfounded.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The *Times* publishes a telegram to-day from Pekin, stating that placards have been posted throughout the city proclaiming war with France.

THE NEW AMBASSADOR AT VIENNA.

VIENNA, SEPT. 2.

The semi-official *Politische Correspondence* announces that Mr. Grant Duff will succeed Lord Ampthill as British Ambassador here.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

CAIRO, SEPT. 1.

The British officers serving in the Egyptian Army are expressing great dissatisfaction at the Egyptian troops being excluded from taking part in the Nile Expedition.

MR. GLADSTONE IN EDINBURGH.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

Mr. Gladstone is now in Edinburgh, and has twice addressed large audiences there. In the course of his second speech yesterday he made an exhaustive defence of the foreign policy of the Goverament, and particularly pointed out the satisfactory result as regards Afghanistan. Mr. Gladstone also made allusion to Germany, and said he wished her God-speed in her colonization project.

LATER.

Mr. Gladstone's first speech at Edinburgh yesterday was devoted to the Franchise Bill, which he discussed in a moderate tone, and also expressed a hope that eventually the Lords would yield.

CHOLERA AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 2.

Cholera is spreading in Madras. On Sunday there were 24 deaths. The 22nd Regiment Native Infantry are going into camp at once, and the 26th Native Infantry are to hold themselves in readiness to go into camp at a moment's notice. The officer commanding the 2nd South Wales Borderers has been directed to pitch on the south glacis of Fort St. George a preparatory camp.

PARSEE MATRIMONIAL COURT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, SEPT. 2.

About 500 Parsees assembled to elect a delegate at the Kutcherry. Great enthusiasm prevailed. The Collector opened the meeting by reading Mr. Fulton's letter stating that Mr. N. S. Ginwalla was a candidate; he also referred to the letter received from the honorary managing trustee of the Punchayet, recommending Mr. Munchershaw Marshall. Mr. Ginwalla personally withdrew his application, and the Punchayet's nominee, Mr. Marshall, was unanimously elected. Mr. Mackenzie was heartily thanked on behalf of the community.

CRICKET AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA SEPT. 2.

In the match North *vs.* South there was no play before tiffin and until late in the afternoon to-day, when South, who played one man short, concluded their first innings for 178. North went in, but had only made 12 when the rain compelled a cessation of play.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 1.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Kaisar-i-Hind arrived here from Colombo on the morning of the th ultimo.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Pekin arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Bulimba arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kerbela, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 2.

French mail-steamer Natal, from China, arrived.

LONDON, SEPT 1.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅝

The Manchester market has been firm; higher prices asked check business.

4 per cent.	Rupee Paper	80⅞
4½ "	"	82⅛
3 "	Consols for account	100⅜
3½ "	Sterling Loan	107½
4½ "	French Rentes	108¼
Bar Silver		50⅝

Arrivals.—Manila, Brankelow, Falls of Dee, Knight of St. Patrick, Europa, Ripon, and St. Mungo.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 2.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Private messages for Hongkong, Amoy, Shanghai, and Macao must be in plain English language, code and cipher being prohibited except for State messages.

Saigon-Bankok interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, NIGHT, September 1.	
10 p.m.	78·6
TUESDAY, September 2.	
6 a.m.	78·1
10 a.m.	82·6
2 p.m.	78·0
4 p.m.	77·6

THE total rainfall this monsoon at Lanowli up to Saturday, the 30th August, was 127½ inches.

LIEUTENANT HEMMING, R.E., Military Works Department, is to accompany the 4th Punjab Infantry on the Zhob Expedition, to report on the Thull-Chotiali road.

THE Bengal Government have approved of the proposal to increase the strength of the Calcutta High Court by the addition of three judges, but the Financial Department and the Secretary of State have yet to declare upon it.

MR. A. MACKENZIE, Home Secretary to the Government of India, purposes taking three months' leave in the autumn.

THE Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces has applied for two months' extension of leave, prolonging his absence to the beginning of January next.

IT has been definitely settled that the Hon. Mr. H. J. Reynolds will shortly proceed on deputation to Simla in connection with the Bengal Tenancy Bill. Mr. F. B. Peacock will fill the temporary vacancy in the Bengal Board of Revenue, and Mr. Ware Edgar will officiate as Judicial Secretary.

MOST of Lord Northbrook's duties will be performed during his absence by Sir Cooper Key, First Sea Lord, who has been sworn a member of the Privy Council.

Truth says:—It is definitely settled that Lord Ripon is to return from India early next year; and I am glad to hear that the strenuous efforts which have been made to secure the Viceroyalty of India for Lord Lorne have failed. It is probable that Lord Ripon will be succeeded by Lord Dufferin, whose appointment will meet with universal and hearty approval."

THE additions to the escort of the Delimitation Commission, of which mention has already been made, were decided upon on Saturday. The extra force is to consist of 200 sepoys of the 20th Punjab Infantry and 100 sowars of the 11th Bengal Lancers. The *Pioneer* remarks:—"The augmentation is probably absolutely necessary, as the strength first fixed has been found to be barely sufficient to furnish guards for the camp; but the effect that, coming at this time, it must have on the general arrangements need not be dwelt upon. It is, of course, infinitely better that the Commission, even at the cost of disorganisation and delay, should march with an escort of respectable strength, rather than with one which seemed designed to invite attack; but has the possibility of an attack only just been recognised?"

COLONEL BRINE has made a second attempt to cross the Channel in a balloon. The following telegram was published in the evening papers on the day the mails left England:—"The balloon Colonel, in which Colonel Brine started from Hythe at 11·51 a.m. to-day, to cross the Channel, was sighted at Cape Grisnez at 1.50 this afternoon. The Colonel was then at a distance of about three miles off the French coast, which it was apparently approaching."

THE next literary examination of lieutenants of militia who are candidates for commissions in the line will be held by the Civil Service Commissioners at the London University, Burlington-gardens, W., on the 10th of October and following days.

FROM the report on the excise revenue of the Central Provinces it appears that the gross receipts under all heads of excise rose from Rs. 24,07,180 in 1882-83 to Rs. 25,74,588 in 1883-84. The charges rose from Rs. 2,62,041 to Rs. 2,67,049, and the net receipts from Rs. 21,45,139 to Rs. 23,07,539. There was a nominal falling off in miscellaneous income. All heads of income, viz., foreign liquors, country spirits, tari, opium, and ganja show an increase, and such increase is marked in the case of country spirits and ganja. The expenditure has risen because a larger quantity of opium was issued from the Government stores. This rise in income was no doubt due to a larger consumption of luxuries being induced by continued prosperity and low prices of food-grains. Then, again, a larger revenue from ganja consumers was secured by improved administration. In some districts special causes were at work. A large and cheap mhowra crop lowered the prices of production and placed liquor within the reach of more people. An epidemic of cholera also led to more drinking in some parts.

THE net revenue yielded in the year 1883-84 by the sale of excisable liquors and drugs in British Burma amounted to Rs. 26,10,569, or 2·19 per cent. below the revenue of the preceding year. This is the first occasion on which there has been a decline since 1871. The decline occurs under the heads of "liquor manufactured after the English method," and "tari." The opium revenue of the year was Rs. 282 in excess of that of 1882-83. There was a moderate increase in the revenue yielded by native fermented liquors and European imported liquors. The total quantity of beer issued in 1883-84 from the brewery attached to the Rangoon distillery was 9,013 gallons. The demand for this beer, which is said to be good and potable, seems to be declining. Much cheap beer is now imported from Europe, and is probably preterred. A liquor imported from the Straits Settlements, which goes by the name of Penang rum, is evidently very popular, and there was a large increase in the amount of revenue derived from it. Much being said by local distillers and others about the deleterious quality of this rum, the Chief Commissioner caused specimens to be analysed, with the result that it was found to be deleterious, "but there was no reason to suppose that it was worse than other kinds of spirits."

WE quote the following from the *St James's Gazette*:—"India, according to one set of enthusiasts, is on the verge of bankruptcy. According to another, its people are so ground down by excessive taxation that they can no longer support the burden. Yet this impoverished and ill-administered country is able to show a surplus of revenue over expenditure more than double of that which had been expected by the Minister of Finance. At the same time the Under-Secretary of State for India can tell us that the income actually drawn from taxation amounts to not much more than eighteenpence a head of the population: a result which may be commended to the consideration of the gentlemen who regard India through the spectacles of Mr. Lalmohun Ghose. On the whole the revenue statement must be considered satisfactory, and this seemed to be generally admitted by the few score members who are all that could be got together in the very dregs of the session to consider Indian finance. Once again regret may be expressed that it is not found possible to take the Indian accounts at an earlier period. There are a number of interesting Indian questions (notably that of the native armies) which stand in much need of parliamentary discussion."

IN view of the disputed authenticity of the letter received by the Mudir of Dongola and purporting to come from General Gordon, the following facts are worth noting:—The seal which General Gordon used when he was formerly in the Soudan, and which bore an inscription in Arabic, as well as the words "Gordon Pasha" in English, was sent out to the General, along with his baggage, shortly after his own departure from England. The baggage is supposed never to have reached him, but to have fallen into the hands of the rebels. In one of his latest letters, however, Gordon spoke of making use of another seal in his possession which differed somewhat from the one sent out to him. Now, the Mudir of Dongola's letter bore a seal purporting to be Gordon's, and the shape of this seal ought, under the circumstances, to be important evidence in estimating its authenticity. If the impression corresponds to the shape of Gordon's old seal, presumably captured, the letter might fairly be assumed to be a forgery, whereas if it differed from it, then we should have equally strong, though not, of course, conclusive, proof of the authenticity of the letter, for a forger would naturally seek to make the impression as like as possible to that of the seal formerly used by Gordon.

WHEN the mails left England, Count Kalnoky had started from Vienna on a diplomatic mission to Prince Bismarck at Varzin. The *Pesther Lloyd* states that the meeting was to be devoted to a thorough review of the two allied States towards each other and towards the rest of Europe. The chief interest in the Conference at Varzin, we are told, "centres in the probability of the Austro-German agreement with the Italian Government being rescinded. This, in fact, is the most startling result to which the deliberations in Pomerania are likely to lead—the exclusion of Italy from the Austro-German Alliance."

IT is announced that the Nisero fund had a balance of £1,109 available for distribution among the families of the men still held captive by the Rajah of Tenom, or who have died in his maliforous dominions. At a meeting of the committee at the Mansion House the sum of £570 was allotted to necessitous cases, and the remainder held over.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks there is a good deal of cant about the virtuous indignation which has been excited by the stories—now apparently past doubting—of cannibalism on the Greely expedition. "It is a thing which, under like circumstances, has happened before and will happen again, for the simple reason that it is after all perfectly natural. Revolting enough, too, it is no doubt, but we may as well put the blame on the right shoulders. The impression has been pretty general already that Arctic expeditions are not worth the waste of life they entail; and they are simply criminal if they induce such conditions as to make even picked men succumb to the instincts of brutes." Our London contemporary ought to have taken the trouble to explain how that which is "perfectly natural" can be "revolting." Are we not all children of nature?

A "GOOD English education" seems to be sometimes rather a doubtful advantage. All St. Petersburg has been excited by the fate which has just overtaken Prince Bariatinsky, nephew of the late Field Marshal and Colonel Commanding the crack regiment of Horse Guards. The unfortunate man has been dismissed from his command, deprived of his rank as aide-de-camp to the Czar, and relegated to the cavalry of the line. The air, it need scarcely be said, was full of political rumours; and the real explanation has equally relieved the public and disappointed the quidnuncs. The Prince has been implicated in a revolution, certainly —but only a revolution in saddles. He has been detected riding in an English saddle, instead of in the regulation Cossack one, and hence the Imperial displeasure. The Czar of All the Russias must have almost as bad a time of it as the King in "Alice's Adventures."

THE position of the junior barrister who works for an unscrupulous solicitor is sometimes painful. It is only too well known that the fees marked on the briefs of learned counsel are not always paid in full. Sometimes they are not paid at all; and the junior can do nothing but curse the other branch singly and collectively, and wait for the day when he shall be the leader of a circuit, with solicitors as obsequious to him as a Radical member of Parliament to the head of the local caucus. But even a worm will turn sometimes; "much more then," as the translators of Euclid say, a bilked barrister. A member of the Bar who had not received his fees from a solicitor has been trying to get first a Divisional Court and then the Court of Appeal to strike that peccant attorney from the rolls; but in both cases he has been unsuccessful. The judges, while remarking, in what are known as "strong terms," on the conduct of the solicitor, have decided that he was not legally guilty of "gross misconduct." From which it would appear that there is no remedy open to the barrister who finds himself defrauded in this particular way, and he cannot even have the satisfaction of making his deceiver suffer. The knowledge of this ought, perhaps, to make young barristers more cautious in accepting work from unknown and doubtful parties.

PROFESSOR GERMAIN-SEE's work on the bacillus of consumption, which has just appeared, and from which so much was expected, does not seem to suggest any new mode of treating the disease. That consumption is caused by the bacillus seems a much better-established fact than that cholera is caused by the microbe. The difference between the two creatures may be fairly described as a typographical one; the microbe being shaped like a comma (,), while the bacillus presents the appearance of a colon followed by a dash (:—). The diagnosis of consumption is much more certain now than before, as the presence of the bacillus in the saliva infallibly indicates the existence of the disease in its very earliest stages—the only time, of course, when there is much hope of combating it with success. The remedies advocated by the Professor are iodine and arsenic, because these are parasite-killing substances. But these medicines have always been employed by practitioners. The grand cure, he says, is to get fat, because fat absorbs the oxygen in the system, and the bacillus cannot live without plenty of oxygen. Unfortunately, to get fat is the very thing no consumptive can do.

A SUCCESSFUL experiment in balloon steering has just been accomplished in the neighbourhood of Paris. The balloon was shaped like a long cigar, and furnished with a screw and rudder. The ascent was made from the balloon works at Meudon. At first the balloon was permitted to rise to a height a little above the plateau of Châtillon. The screw was then set in motion by means of machinery, and the balloon, after slightly rocking for a moment, gradually quickened its speed, and moved eastward at the rate of some ten miles an hour. When it was over Meudon Forest the rudder was handled, and the balloon sailed steadily towards Petit Bicetre. Then it was turned completely, and after a voyage of twenty-five minutes descended at the exact point from which it had risen. The experiment was conducted by M. Charles Renard, Captain of Engineers. The balloon was watched by large crowds on the banks of the river.

EVERY now and then some small incident reminds us that religious toleration still has its limits, and that those limits can be reached more easily than some of its enthusiasts imagine. The fact is that toleration arises almost entirely from religious doubtfulness, or from indifference as to consequences. When a religion involves such a practice as polygamy, it is apt to be tolerated in a grudging manner by people who have no doubt at all about that question and their sentiments with regard to it. Thus it is that we hear without much surprise how certain men of Lewis County, Tennessee, "incensed at the proselytizing operations of the Mormons," put on masks and attacked the meeting-houses, killing two elders and several members of the congregation, and driving the others into the woods, where they are "threatened with death."

A LONDON periodical for August contains an article entitled, "Americans as pictured by themselves." Simultaneously, the *North American Review* of Boston announces a contribution entitled, "Are we a nation of rascals?"

THE following paragraph by Mr. Labouchere appears in *Truth*:—"I have always thought that the idea of a husband obtaining pecuniary damages for the misconduct of a wife is of very questionable morality. If the 'co' deserves to be fined, then the fine ought to go into the public exchequer. Such, however, is not the opinion of all husbands, and I hear that a case will, after the vacation, make its appearance in the Divorce Court in which the damages laid against the co-respondent are £40,000, the largest sum ever claimed. The respondent has been married over thirty years, and the 'co' is an M.P. of a certain age, better known in the financial than in the political world. If I had any advice to tender to these middle-aged people, it would be to wash their dirty linen at home."

THE *Daily News* learns that the Protectorate which Her Majesty's Government propose to establish in New Guinea will be confined to the south-east peninsula of that island. It is intended to give effect to the decision of the Government.

THE Queen has granted a Royal Charter of Incorporation to the Institute of Actuaries. The charter is dated the 29th of July, 1884, and in the preliminary recitals sets out that the institute was established in the year 1848 with the objects of improving the status and efficiency of those engaged in actuarial pursuits, and of extending and improving actuarial data and methods, and of applying them to the practical affairs of life. One great advantage to be expected from the incorporation of the institute is that there should not in future be any difficulty in clearly defining by Acts of Parliament, etc., who is to be considered an actuary for the purpose of carrying out legislative provisions.

WHAT would not a bibliophile give for a copy of the "Petit Albert?" This work, whose very existence is problematical, appears to be among books what the sin against the Holy Ghost is among transgressions. It is asserted, on the authority of certain unspecified "priests," that merely to look into it is a great sin, and that the Devil has power to seize any one while in the act of reading it. So that the reader who had obtained a copy would exprience, not only the delight of discovering what it is that can be so desperately wicked, but also the excitement of danger in its highest and most alluring form. But why "Petit Albert"? The name Albert is not, in this country at all events, associated exclusively with diabolical wickedness. We are inclined to think that if any enterprising publisher should get hold of it, he would do well to bestow upon it a second title of a much more blood-curdling nature. "Every Man His Own Lucifer" or "The Lost Soul's Vade Mecum" are hardly strong enough, but may be useful as indications of what would be required.

CONVENTUAL houses in France and Belgium have fallen upon evil days. It is not so long since a considerable number of unauthorized religious orders were expelled from France, and now the Ghent Court of Appeal has been making things unpleasant for the Belgian convents. A nun of the Order of "Dames de l'Instruction Chrétienne" received certain bequests from members of her family, but, instead of leaving the capital intact at her death for the benefit of her legal heirs, she handed it over to her superiors for the benefit of the Order—an act which is in itself an infringement of the Belgian law of mortmain. Upon the nun's death her nephew and heir claimed payment from the convent of the money to which he would have been entitled but for this illegal act. Restitution was refused, and the action which followed has been hanging fire for ten years. It has produced a great commotion in Belgium, the claimant being not a Liberal, but a devout Catholic. Final judgment has at length been given in favour of the claimant, and the "Dames de l'Instruction Chrétienne" will have to refund a capital sum of 58,723 francs, and interest thereon at 5 per cent. since 1874, which will elevate the total to about 90,000 francs.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT BURN, 23rd Pioneers, joins the staff of the Delimitation Commission as Assistant Commissariat Officer to Major Rind.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. SADLEIR, commanding the Artillery at Jubbulpore, has been compelled to take a year's leave on medical certificate.

Two good-service pensions vacant on the retirements of Deputy Surgeon-General J. J. Clarke, I. M. D., and Colonel R. Barter, Staff Corps, have been conferred respectively on Major-General David Macfarlane, Royal Artillery, and Colonel J. J. McLeod Innes, R. E., V. C., Inspector-General of Military Works.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In.	Colaba. cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. cts.	Byculla. In.	Byculla. cts.
Previously regtd.	54	44	63	62	60	46	60	19
Sept. 1, Monday	0	25						
" 2, Tuesday			0	42	0	31	0	41
Total	54	69	64	04	60	77	60	60
Corresponding date last year	67	13	71	53	69	16	77	98

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(2nd September, 1884.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in Shade.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·619	85·0	WSW	21	0·00
Surat	·704	81·6	S W	29	0·15
Bombay	·813	82·6	WSW	24	0·16
Rutnagherry	·875	79·3	SSW	16	0·48
Karwar	·915	80·6	W Fresh.	..	0·05
Mangalore	·991	77·9	S	4	2·22
Calicut	30·015	78·6	Calm. WNW	0	0·19
Cochin	·018	77·0	Moderate.	..	0·10
Masulipatam	29·769	88·8	WNW	14	0·00
Madras	·888	91·8	W	14	0·00
Negapatam	·920	84·4	W	4	

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

JUNAGHUR NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AUGUST 29.

I SENT you a telegram containing news about the affray which took place between the Makranees and the State police. The Nawab Saheb's force returned yesterday. The wounded sepoys are doing well. News has been received that a Makranee named Dinar, who was severely wounded, died two days ago.

Messrs. B. S. Pochee and son, the well-known Australian photographers of your city, were here at the invitation of His Highness the Nawab. They took photographs of several members of His Highness' Durbar and of the principal buildings. In a very few days they had become so popular that they could only get away with some difficulty.

After a break of nearly four weeks it has again commenced to rain. We registered 10 inches and 7 cents. yesterday. This year the total fall is 64 inches and 35 cents., which is nearly double the average fall. The general health is good.

LECTURE ON MOLECULAR PHYSICS AND RADIANT MATTER.

MR. F. FISCHER lectured on Mondayeveningat the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute to a crowded audience on "Radiant matter, phosphorescence andelectricity hin hig vacua," the address being illustrated by means of Geissler's, Crookes,' and Puluj's tubes and radiometers. The lecturer, who premised that he would have to bring in matter that should more properly form the subject of three distinct lectures, said his subject was not electricity as the instruments might imply, but molecular physics in high vacuum, illustrated by electricity; and that the experiments would be placed before them in attractive forms, looking more like bright toys and fireworks, but the deductions formed from the results obtained were of paramount importance to scientists. It had long been the opinion of scientific men that the nature of electricity would be found by observing its working in high vacua, and important results had already been obtained by these means, though the last word of the enigma was not yet found. The lecturer explained the various electric apparatus he was using. He connected the induction coil with a great number and variety of very beautiful and brilliant Geissler's vacuum tubes which were shown forth in all manner of colours and fanciful designs. He explained that these were called erroneously vacuum tubes, because if there were a perfect vacuum no manifestations whatever could be seen, as there would be no medium of conveyance, and that the phenomena witnessed were caused by the residual gaseous molecules in the tubes. Mr. Fischer produced some vacuum tubes showing the violet phosphorescence of rarified air, but when heating it some mercury compounds became evaporised and the colour changed to a beautiful green and blue. Before introducing Professor Crookes' tubes Mr. Fischer stated that Mr. Crookes says that his experiments were carried on with tubes that had been rarified to the one-millionth of an atmosphere. This, however, seemed difficult to realise, as the phenomena he refers to and illustrates were produced at less than one-tenth that evacuation, and tubes rarified to the extent mentioned by him do not allow even currents of considerably more power than he was working with to pass. Mr. William Crookes, who has taken considerable trouble to investigate and observe atomic matter in high vacua, was so struck with certain phenomena which he observed when attaining the high vacuum of about 0·004 m/m mercury pressure that he considered he found himself face to face with matter in a fourth aggregate state, namely, the ultra-gaseous state, as far removed from the gaseous as the gaseous is from the liquid state. From a word borrowed from Faraday's earlier essays he called this "radiant matter." As soon as he published his researches in some most interesting and able lectures, numerous refutations of his theory flowed in from France and Germany, and apparently with good reason in their favour. These controversies have considerably helped inacquainting us with the real phenomena that take place in high vacua. Mr. Fischer then showed and explained Mr. Crookes' tubes and his conclusions thereon, as well as some of the reputations they have given rise to. Mr. Fischer then explained that there were two opinions as to the nature of electricity—the dualists maintaining that there were two electricities, one attracting and the other repulsing, positive and negative electricity, called also for certain properties they possess vitreous and resinous electricities. The unitarians, however, maintain that there is only one electricity, and that the real origin of electricity is the atom of ether. They believe in a unity of matter. The lateness of the hour obliged Mr. Fischer to again eliminate some of the more scientific tubes and illustrations. He, however, showed some of Professor Puluj's phosphorescing radiometers, the vanes phosphorescing most brilliantly in various colours. Discs and cylinders of mica also revolved in the same rapid matter creating some beautiful effects in brilliant light. He then showed a vacuum lamp, a phosphorescing elongated disc throwing a vivid green light illuminating the whole table. The lecturer remarked that when we find such difficulty or impossibility in creating an artificial vacuum, are we not justified in accepting the unitarian theory and the evidence of our senses that the universal bodies do not move in an absolute vacuum, but that ether pervades every part of the universe and is the medium which unites all heavenly bodies? Is not the radiation of light and heat from the sun a sufficient proof of such a medium? When we see that even in a most imperfect vacuum the subtle electric fluid cannot pass for want of a medium, are we to suppose that this radiation comes to us through 93,000,000 of miles of vacuum with no atmospheric waves of any kind as a vehicle of conveyance? It was natural then to suppose that electric disturbances on the face of one heavenly body, as for instance the sun, would show themselves and influence other neighbouring planets. In this way many unexplained phenomena could be plausibly accounted for, such, for instance, as the heat lightning on tranquil summer evenings, and the yet unexplained polar lights. Some scientists (De la Rive and others) explained very ingeniously that the aurora borealis was caused by the reunion at the poles of the positive electricity of the air with the negative electricity of the earth, directly and indirectly by the sun's rays at the Equator. But in that case it would be difficult to explain why this reunion should only take place at the poles, when we know that air is such a bad conductor of electricity. Professor Puluj asks whether it cannot move properly. He said that these manifestations are of cosmic origin. A probability of this seemed to lie in the fact that the most continuous appearances of the aurora borealis are found to coincide (as shown by some recent observations at the Kew Observatory), with the occurrence of large spots in the sun's disc. It was observed that the studies in molecular physics, although they had given immense results already, had not yet been brought as yet to an exact science. The knowledge of the precise working of atomic matter, and a greater energy than hitherto known to us, would be necessary to sever the last cohesion of matter, and disintegrate the molecule known to our senses by minute experiments from the original atom which is imperceptible to our senses and only comprehensible to our mind; but the new immense progress made by every branch of science in later years, the powerful electric current, the minute chemical analysis, and above all the subtle and wonderful working of spectrum analysis, are bringing us daily nearer to the comprehension of the forces of nature working around us, and the laws by which they are governed.

Mr. Forde, C. E., the President of the Institute, who introduced Mr. Fischer to the audience, proposed a vote of thanks to him at the end. This was enthusiastically responded to.

Mr. Gostling hoped they might prevail on Mr. Fischer to renew his lecture on some other occasion.

Mr. Fischer shortly responded, and thanked the audience for their patience and attention.

HOW NOBLE IS MAN, IN ACTION HOW LIKE A GOD?

MR. HERBERT SPENCER taking umbrage at Mr. Harrison's derisive allusions to his ghost of religion—all spirits now worshipped being according to Mr. Spencer but a development of the human ghost, retaliates in the *Nineteenth Century* by an examination of the Comtist conception of the great being humanity an example of what may be said of Man by a philosopher. We give the following extract from Mr. Spencer's article:—

To those who have studied that natural genesis of religion summarised in the article Mr. Harrison criticises, it will appear anomalous that a proposed new and higher religion should be in large measure a rehabilitation of the religion with which mankind commenced, and from which they have been insensibly diverging until the more advanced among them have quite lost sight if it. After an era during which worship of the dead was practiced all the world over, alike by the savages and by the progenitors of the civilised—after an era of slow emergence from this premitive religion, during which the propitiation of ghosts completely human, was replaced by the propitiation of comparatively few superhuman ghost or spirits, and finally by the propitiation of a spirit infinitely transcending humanity and from which human attributes have been gradually dropped leaving only the most abstract which are themselves fading; we are told by the Positivists that there is coming an era in which the universal Power men have come to believe in, will be ignored; and human individualities, regarded now singly and now in their aggregate, will again be the objects of religious feeling if the worship of the dead is not to be completely resuscitated, still the proposal is to resuscitate it in a form but partially transfigured. Though there is no direction to offer at graves food and drink for ghosts, yet public worship of the so-called 'great being Humanity,' 'must be performed in the midst of the tombs of the more eminent dead, each tomb surrounded by a sacred grove, the scene of the homage paid by the family and their fellow citizens;' while 'at times within each consecrated tombs the priesthood will' superintend the honouring of the good man or woman: proposed usages analogous to those of many ancestor-worshipping peoples. Moreover, again taking a lesson from various races of pagans, past and present, there is to be a domestic altar, at which in kneeling attitude, adoration is to be paid to 'our personal patrons, our guardian angels or household gods:' these being persons living or dead. And as exemplified by M. Comte's worship of Clotilde de Vaux the praying to a beloved person or wife may be continued for years: recalling the customs of numerous peoples who invoke departed members of their families; as instance the Balonda among whom, if the 'spot where a favourite wife has died,' 'is revisited, it is to pray to her.'

Now omitting for the present all thought about the worthiness of these objects of worship, and considering only the general nature of the system, there arises the question—How happens it that while in other respects M. Comte delineates human evolution as progressive, he in this respect delineates it as retrogressive? Beyond all questions, civilisation has been a gradual divergence from premitive savagery. According to his own account, the advance in social organisation, in knowledge, in science, in art, presents a certain general continuity. Even in speculative thought, M. Comte's formula of the three stages, the theological, the metaphysical and the positive, tacitly asserts movement, in the same direction towards a final theory. How happens it then, that with an advancing change in other things, there is to occur a retreating change in one thing?—along with progression in all else, retrogression in religion?

This retrogressive character of the Comtean religion is shewn in sundry other ways—being, indeed, sometime distinctly admitted or avowed. Thus we are told that the 'domain of the priesthood must be reconstituted in its integrity; medicine must again become a part of it,' as from savage life upward it was until modern times. Again, education has been slowly emancipating itself from ecclesiasticism; but in M. Comte's scheme, after the sacrament of initiation, the child passes from its unsystematic training under the eye of its mother, to the systematic education given by the priesthood, just as, after a parallel ceremony, the child does among the Congo people, and as it did among the ancient Mexicans. And knowingly or unknowingly, M. Comte followed the lead of the Egyptians, who had a formal judging of the dead by the living: honourable burial was allowed by them only in the absence of accusations against the deceased proved before judges, and by M. Comte it is provided that after a prescribed interval, the priesthood shall decide whether the remains shall be transferred from their probationary resting-place to 'the secred wood' reserved for the 'sanctified.' Most remarkable of all, however, is the reversion to an early type of religious belief in the prescribed worship of objects, animate and inanimate. In 'Table A, system of sociolatry,' there are times named for the 'Festival of the Animals,' 'Festival of Fire,' 'Festival of the Sun,' 'Festival of Iron,' &c. But now, passing over M. Comte's eccentricities and inconsistencies, let us consider on its merits the creed he enunciated. In addition to private worship of guardian angels or household gods, there is to be a public worship of the 'Grat Being Humanity.' How are we to conceive this Great Being? Various conceptions of it are possible; and more or less unlike conceptions are at one time or other presented to us. Let us look at them in succession.

By M. Comte himself, at page 74 of the *Catechism of Positive Religion* we are told that we must 'define Humanity as the whole of human beings past, present and future. The word *whole* points out clearly that you must not take in all men but those only who are really capable of assimilation, virtue of a real co-operation on their part in furthering the common good.' On which the first comment suggesting itself is that the word '*whole* points out clearly' not limitation, but absence of limitation. Passing over this, however, and agreeing to exclude, as is intended, criminals, paupers, beggars and all who 'remain in the parasitic state' it seems that we are to include in the aggregate object of our worship, all who have aided, now aid and will hereafter aid social growth and development. Though else-where it is limited to those who 'co-operate willingly,' yet since the animals which voluntarily aid man are recognised as integral portions of the Great Being, and since the co-operation of slaves is as voluntary as that of horses, we seem compelled to include, not the superior men and classes only, but even those who under a coercion such as is used to domestic animals, have helped to subdue the earth and further the material progress of humanity. And since the progress of humanity has been largely aided by the spread of the higher races and accompanying extermination of the lower races, we must comprehend in our conception of this worshipful 'Great Being' all those who, from the earliest savage times, have, as leading warriors and common soldiers, helped by their victories to replace inferior societies by superior ones; not only bloodthirsty conquerors like Sesostris (who is duly sanctified in the calendar), but even such cannibals as the Azteces, who laid the basis of the Mexican civilisation. So far from seeing in the 'Great Being Humanity,' as thus defined, anything worshipful, it seems to me that contemplation of it is calculated to excite feelings which it is best to keep out of consciousness.

But now not to take the doctrine at a disadvantage, let us conceive the object of the Positivist's adoration under a better aspect. Let us consider what claims to godhood may be made for the Humanity immediately known to us. Unquestionably M. Comte's own doctrine, that there has been going on an evolution of mankind, implies that such portion of the 'Great Being Humanity' as is formed by our own generation, better than the average of those portions which have heretofore lived and died. What then shall we say of this better portion?

Of course we must keep out of thought all the bad conduct going on around—the prevailing dishonesty shown in adulteration by retailers and production of debased goods by manufacturers, the inefficient and dawdling work of artisans, the many fraudulent transactions of which a few are daily disclosed at trials; though why we are to exclude the blameworthy from our conception of humanity, I do not understand. But not dwelling on this, let us contemplate first the intellectual traits, and then the moral traits, of the people who remain after leaving out the worse.

Those whose mental appetites are daily satisfied by table talk almost wholly personal, by gossiping books and novels, and by newspapers the contents of which are usually enjoyed the more in proportion as there is in them much of the scandalous or the horrible—those who on Sundays, never working out their own beliefs, receive the weekly dole of thought called for by their state of spiritual pauperism—those who, to the ideas they received during education, add only such as are supplied by daily journals and weekly sermons, with now and then a few from books, having none of their own mouth speaking of; we may be content to class as respectable in the conventional sense, though scarcely in any higher sense. Still less to include them as chief components in a body of exciting reverence. Even if we limit attention to those of highest culture, including all who are concerned in regulative functions, political, ecclesiastical, educational, or other, the displays of intelligence do not call forth such an emotion as that which M. Comte's theory requires us to entertain. What shall we say of the wisdom of those, including nearly all who occupy influential positions, who persist in thinking that preparation for successful and complete living (which is the purpose of rational education) is best effected by learning to speak and write after the manner of two extinct peoples, and by gaining knowledge of their chief men, their superstitions, their deeds of war, &c.—who, in their leading school, devote two hours per week to getting some ideas about the constitution of the world they are born into, and thirty-six hours per week to construing Latin and Greek and making verses, of small sense or none; and who, in the competitive examinations they devise, give to knowledge of words double the number of marks which they give to knowledge of things? That, it seems to me, is not a very worshipful degree of intelligence which fails to recognise the obvious truth that there is an order of Nature, pervading alike the actions going on within us and without us, to which from moment to moment, our lives must conform under penalty of one or other evil, and that therefore our first business must be to study this order of Nature. Nor is estimation of this intelligence raised on contemplating the outcome of this established culture, as seen in Parliament; where any proposal to judge a question by reference to general laws, or 'abstract principles' as they are called, is pooh-poohed, with the tacit implication that in social affairs there is no natural law; and where, as we lately saw, 300 select spokesmen of the nation cheered frantically when it was decided that they should continue to vow before God that they would maintain certain arrangements prescribed for them by their great, great, great, &c., grand-fathers. On turning to the moral manifestations, we find still less that is calculated to excite the required religious feeling. When multitudes of citizens belonging to the classes distinguished as 'the better' make a hero of a politician whose sole aim throughout life was success, regardless of principle, and have even established an annual commemoration of him, we are obliged to infer that the prevailing sentiments are not of a very high order. Nothing approaching to adoration is called forth by those who, on the death of a youth who went to help in killing Zulus, with whom he had no quarrel, and all that he might increase his chance of playing despot over the French, thought him worthy of high funeral honours—would, many of them, indeed, have given him the highest. No feeling of reverence arises in one's mind on thinking of people who looked on with approval or tolerance when a sailor of fortune, who has hired himself out to an eastern tyrant to slay at the word of command, was honoured here by a banquet. A public opinion which recognises no criminality in wholesale homicide, so long as it is committed by a constituted political authority, no matter how vile, or by its foreign hired agent, is a public opinion which excites, in some at any rate, an emotion nearer to contempt than to adoration.

This emotion is not changed on looking abroad and contemplating the implied natures of those who guide and the implied natures of those who accept the guidance. When, among people professing that religion of peace preached them generation after generation by tens of thousands of priests an assembly receives with enthusiams as lately at the Gambetta dinner, the toast, 'The French army, the highest embodiment of the French nation'—when, along with nominal acceptance of forgiveness as a Christian duty, there goes intense determination to retaliate; we are obliged to reprobate either the feeling which they actually think proper, or the hypocrisy with which they profess that the opposite feeling is proper. On finding in another advanced society that the seats of highest culture are seats of discipline in barbarism, where the test of manhood is the giving and taking of wounds in fights arising from trivial causes or none at all, and where, last year, a single day witnessed twenty-one such encounters in one university; we are reminded more of North American Indians among whom tortures constitute the initiation of young men, then of civilised people taught for a thousand years to do good even to enemies. Or when we see, as lately in a nation a king to the last, that an officer who declined to break at once the law of his country and the law of his religion by fighting a duel, was expelled the army; we are obliged to admit that profession of a creed which forbids revenge, by those whose deeds emphatically assert revenge to be a duty (almost as emphatically as do the lowest races of men), presents Humanity under an aspect not at all of the kind which we look for in the adorable Great Being. Not reverence, not admiration, scarcely even respect, is caused by the sight of a hundred million Pagans masquerading as Christians.

I am told that by certain of M. Comte's disciples (though not by those Mr. Harrison represents) prayer is addressed to 'holy' Humanity. Had I to choose an epithet, I think 'holy' is about the last which would occur to me.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

[OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.]

THE following is the opium revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1884-85:—

IN JULY.	BENGAL. Rs.	BOMBAY. Rs.
Estimate	49,37,500	15,68,750
Actual	51,53,705	13,27,000
Better than Estimate	2,16,205	....
Worse than Estimate	....	2,41,750

Four sales of Bengal opium and four months' passed duty on opium exported from Bombay.

TO END OF JULY.	BENGAL.	BOMBAY.
Estimate	1,81,37,500	63,75,000
Actual	2,00,18,835	67,76,000
Better than Estimate	15,81,335	4,01,000

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. City of Carthage, in the Prince's Dock, this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted in the afternoon.

THE RELIEF OF GORDON.

DESERT MARCH.

THE *Daily Telegraph* of the 12th ultimo, publishes the following detailed account of the proposed expedition for the relief of Gordon:—After much hesitation and the abandonment of a number of plans, some of which were for a time favourably entertained, if not indeed temporarily adopted, the Government have at length decided upon and are now fully committed to an expedition by way of the Nile to relieve General Gordon and the large garrison shut up with him in Khartoum. It is now, indeed, almost too late for the construction of a railroad from Suakin to Berber, for the line, of 241 miles, could not be laid in time to be of use in rescuing the Egyptian garrisons. Gordon and those shut up with him in Khartoum must, in the very nature of things, be delivered from the Mahdi's hordes within the next six months, and as no adequate preparations have yet been made for such an undertaking, that route, the easiest, most practicable, and probably, in the end, the cheapest, is discarded. It has been thought that by keeping to the Nile the troops could gradually be pushed up towards Khartoum, and that, at any rate, men and animals would be assured against that terrible curse of the Soudan, want of water. Another reason has also, in all likelihood, influenced the authorities in the selection of the river route, and that is the immediate outlay of money for a Nile expedition will be inconsiderable compared with a railway.

Arrangements, it is understood, have so far been made by the War Office—which department possesses entire control of all the details—that at least 6,000 men will be sent up to Wady Halfa. Possibly half or as many more troops may be despatched to that place within the next ten or twelve weeks. At first the naval and military authorities thought the expeditionary force could be sent aboard flat-bottomed boats, steamers, launches, and so pass to Wady Halfa. This plan, however, owing to the character of the navigation, is not found feasible. Instead, therefore, of such craft, the Government have ordered 1,000 rowing boats, 32ft long, with 8ft. beam. The builders say it will take ten weeks to finish them, but in eight weeks they expect to deliver over 500 in this country, and, possibly, about 200 within the next three weeks. These boats will be shipped forward as rapidly as possible to Alexandria, and thence by rail and river to Assouan where the first cataract is, nearly 550 miles about Cairo. They will be transferred above the cataract as they arrive and be towed to Wady Halfa, 210 miles further up the river, where the second and more difficult cataract bars navigation. It is at Wady Halfa that the troops will concentrate, and from that point the expedition will set out to perform the more serious part of the work. As at present contemplated, the actual fighting force is to be exclusively British. The Egyptian troops, however, are to be made use of to garrison various points along the line of advance. As already intimated, the arrangements contemplate that this English fighting force shall not be less than 6,000 men. An attempt has been directed to get sixteen Nile steamers above the first cataract at Assouan. This, however, it is feared, will prove impracticable, and the authorities will have to make use in lieu thereof of steam launches, which are to be hauled or carried above the cataract. No doubt these handy craft will be got above the cataract, and be of great assistance in towing and transporting the 1,000 rowing boats and the men and material required for the expedition to Wady Halfa. A large quantity of coals has also been ordered—between 10,000 and 12,000 tons—for storage at Wady Halfa, and these will assist in getting it there. Wady Halfa may, therefore, be regarded as our first base. From there the expedition is to proceed by river to Old Dongola, 338 miles.

Between Wady Halfa and Dongola the navigation is very difficult, even at high Nile, for boats drawing more than two feet of water. The British expedition, it is believed, will be ready to start from Wady Halfa in October next, certainly not before that date. The men and material will be allotted—so many and so much to each boat. It is expected that every member of the force will be a soldier, and will assist in hauling or carrying the boats past the river obstructions. The portion of the old Soudan railway above Wady Halfa is to be repaired and made use of in moving the men and material up the river. When the expedition arrives at Dongola—and it will probably take at least three weeks to get there from Wady Halfa—the general in command will find a caravan route leading across the desert to Khartoum. The Nile running down from Khartoum and Berber sweeps round by a huge bend to Dongola. If a person, therefore, started from Dongola, or even proceeded along the river eastward to Ambukol or still further up stream, he would have the choice of two other and even shorter routes, by taking either of which and striking across country in a south-easterly direction he would reach the Nile near Khartoum and escape the long, circuitous river route. The obstructions, besides, are so frequent to navigation, in the form of cataracts and shallows, on the great bend between Dongola and Berber, as to make the river impracticable when time is an element. Major Kitchener and other travellers who have lately gone over the ground contend that the wells are numerous enough and the water good and sufficient to justify a moderate force in taking one of the cross-country routes, so as to strike the Nile either at Shendy or Khartoum. The climate is furthermore represented to be agreeable and healthy, the air extremely dry, and the nights cold. There is the additional expectation that, once the British force got to Dongola, Debbeh, or Ambukol, it would not have to proceed much further, as Gordon and his people might sally out and meet them. Putting that expectancy aside, and assuming that it was decided to go across country to Khartoum from Dongola, the force would require a large number of camels, nearly 20,000, for transport. They would leave the Nile at a point midway between Debbeh and Dongola to start on a journey of 268 miles. The first stage of forty miles would take them to Mahtul Wells, due south. Half that distance the road would lead over hard and barren desert, the remainder rough and rocky ground. The water of the Mahtul Wells—there are three wells—is brackish, but the supply appears abundant. From Mahtul the next stage would be the wells of Sotahl, forty-two miles further. There the supply of water is reported scarce and uncertain, and in July, 1876, the two wells there were dry. The country is flat, there being a wady all the way, now overgrown with small acacias, where formerly the ground was cultivated. The next stage is about forty miles, to the wells of Amiri; next, about the same distance, to the wells of Elag, and again to the wells of Gambar. This stage, about 120 miles, is over rocky plateaux, through ravines, and desert with coarse grass, but no trees. From Gambar the country improves, and after a thirty miles' journey, ten of it through black sand, the wells of Gabra are reached. From Gabra for the rest of the journey—about sixty miles—there is no certainty of finding water until near Omdurman, which is on the White Nile, opposite Khartoum. Another, and much shorter, way is to proceed from Ambukol to Shendy, distance 176 miles, or from Merawi, further up stream, to the same place. Between Ambukol and Shendy "the desert consists of extensive plains divided by ranges of low hills." There are no difficult passes, and a good deal of vegetation. The wet season is from May to August, but at times there is no rain for two years. From Ambukol the first stage is about sixty miles, to the wells of Hambok. These are holes made in the beds of the khors or rivers. The next stage, about ten miles, leads to similar wells; then fifteen more to the wells of Abu Halfa, also dug in the river bed. Another stage of ten miles brings to the Gakdul Wells, which are large, and never known to run dry. The next stages are about the same distances apart. About forty-five miles from Gakdul are the wells of Abu-Klea, which are shallow, but the water is plentiful and good, the wells never becoming dry. From there another stage of ten miles brings to Shebacat, where there is an abundant supply of slightly brackish water, and five miles further the Nile is gained, at Matammeh, opposite Shendy. There is still, an alternative and shorter route from opposite Merawi to Berber, 159 miles, but the wells and water are poor and uninviting. Practically there are but the two routes, the stages along which have been enumerated above in detail. The transport animals by the longer route from Dongola to Khartoum would have to carry a limited supply of water for the men in addition to material of war. The camels would no doubt manage to put up with the necessary lot going long stages without water, but the deprivation of that blessing tells sorely upon them as well as other animals, for, like the horse, they are benefited by a daily supply. A reverse, supposing the Mahdi's forces engaged the troops on the journey, would be a disaster. It is worthy of note that the Nile current to the north of Khartoum averages two knots an hour, and that the prevailing breeze is northerly, rendering upstream navigation much easier. At the actual cataracts the current runs from ten to twelve miles an hour, and between Assouan and Wady Halfa the current is three knots an hour.

Happily, a boat expedition is not an untried venture in British military annals, and in the War Office there are at least two distinguished officers who have had great practical experience in a campaign requiring such a flotilla. Adjutant-General Lord Wolseley's Red River boat expedition gave him an opportunity of showing what an able and determined commander could do under exceptionally difficult and novel circumstances. In the laborious work of penetrating to far west Manitoba by the Canadian water-ways, Lord Wolseley was greatly assisted by an officer named Butler, now Colonel W. F. Butler, C. B. To him has been entrusted the details respecting the Nile flotilla, its construction, equipment, and presumably, by-and-by, active personal supervision of its employment for the transport of the Khartoum expeditionary force. The military authorities hold that with the aid of 1,000, or even half that number of row boats, a very large number of men and an ample supply of material can quickly and safely be taken up the Nile as far as Dongola. The form of boat to be used is to be something like an ordinary long-boat, and at first it was considered that the dimensions should be 32ft long by 7ft or 8ft broad. Several important alterations have been made in the plans respecting the boats, and this indecision, the boatbuilders state, has put matters back at least ten days. It has finally been decided to have three sizes built, and the specifications actually call for: first, boats 32ft long by 6ft 10 in beam and 2ft 8in deep; second, for boats 30ft long, by 6ft 6in beam by 2ft 6in deep; third for boats 28ft long, by 6ft 4in beam by 2ft 6in deep. It is understood they are to be clinker and not carvel build, and they are to be strongly but not heavily constructed. The first 400 or 500 are to be got ready as soon as possible. To ensure rapid and prompt delivery London and provincial boat-builders have been asked to compete, but it is not expected that the orders can be finished before the end of October. As soon as any number of the craft are ready they will be shipped on to Alexandria or other point in Egypt. A large number of deep-sea steamers are at present "laid up," so that freights are low, and the Government will have the advantage of wide choice and cheap rates in their charters for the coming expedition. The Admiralty officials will be able to send from ten to twenty of the boats on the ordinary steamers plying to the Mediterranean, and they have had vessels tendered in the hold of each of which from 100 to 200 of the boats could be stowed. The vessels which could carry 100 and upwards of the boats, have large hatchways and ample between decks accommodation. It is not thought it will be necessary to place the small boats on top of one another, but simply stow them side by side. They will be sent complete in every respect ready to be launched into the Nile, there being no intention of making or forwarding them by sections for convenience in transport.

In the Red River expedition no fewer than forty-seven portages were undertaken. That means the men comprising the expedition had to get out of the boats, unload them of all they contained, and then carry or drag them varying distances, no less than forty-seven times, and then reload and take to the oars again. The total distance travelled in these portages was sixteen miles. In the Nile expedition, we learn on the best authority, there will not be anything like that number of portages—possibly not twenty portages—and that the total distance the boats and stores will have to be carried to get past river obstructions will not exceed three miles. Of course there will be a great many points where the boats will require to be hauled or warped over rapids, but as that will not necessitate unloading of stores such contingencies are not regarded as at all serious or likely to greatly delay the advance. Perhaps also the engineers with guncotton and blasting may remove a number of the smaller rocks that now bar the channel or make it dangerous and tortuous. Each small boat will carry from ten to fourteen men, every man a soldier, with the requisite ammunition and stores for their maintenance on the expedition. A strong mounted infantry contingent will accompany the expedition. A battalion of these most useful soldiers is talked of, and, at any rate, it is at present contemplated to employ 700 of them, mounting the men on camels, if horses are found unsuitable for the country and the work. Major Piggott, who lately resigned from the Egyptian army because of the desertion of his men under fire at Suakin, and who rendered valuable service in both the last Egyptian campaigns in the mounted infantry, was yesterday appointed to a company in the mounted infantry, to proceed with the new expedition. These soldiers are to be under the command of Major Hutton, who was formerly in South Africa, attached to Major-General Crealock's staff.

THE FINANCES OF EGYPT.

CORRESPONDENCE between Mr. Egerton and Lord Granville respecting the finances of Egypt was presented to Parliament on Aug. 8. The first despatch, which is dated Cairo, May 13, is from Mr. Egerton, enclosing a note presented to the Council of Ministers by Colonel Scott Moncrieff, urging that the state of the country is so serious that some prompt measure of relief which would be felt by the people would be of sufficient political value to greatly counterbalance the financial loss. Colonel Scott Moncrieff holds that a measure for removing the Nile tolls would meet the wants of the case. The anticipated receipts from these tolls last year were £97,583.

Mr. Egerton's next despatch to Lord Granville dated June 2, is as follows:—

"My Lord,—I have received from Colonel Scott Moncrieff the enclosed interesting note, which has reference to the financial condition of Egypt.

"He thinks the land assessment, especially in Upper Egypt, too high. That by the proposed engineering works the productiveness of Lower Egypt will be much increased, and there may be some slight increase also in Upper Egypt.

"That the cost of production in Lower Egypt, by the improvement in water-supply and the abolition of *corvée*, will be diminished; but this does not apply to Upper Egypt.

"That the tolls on the Nile and on canals should be abolished, fares on railways lowered, and canals made navigable. These measures, again, would chiefly benefit Lower Egypt.

"For Upper Egypt, he advocates the abolition of the date tax, and tax on the lands irrigated by the Ibrahimieh canal, and that the licence tax on trades be lowered; that a deduction from the assessment should be made of that land occupied by canals, embankments, railways, or which has been swallowed up by the Nile.

Colonel Moncreiff thinks it necessary that the interest on the depth should be reduced.

"I have, &c., EDWIN H. EGERTON."

Mr. Egerton also sent at the same time a memorandum from Mr. Gibson, Director of the Survey, strongly advocating from a revenue point of view a rough revision of the assessment throughout Egypt. On the 16th June Mr. Egerton forwarded the following letters for Nuber Pasha:—

"Cairo, June 7, 1884.

"Dear Mr. Egerton,—You will observe that in the letter which I have the honour of addressing to you on the subject of a reduction of taxation I have not given the opinion of the Council with regard to the amount of such reduction.

"I have learnt that Mr. Vincent was consulted on this subject, and that after having taken the opinions of Messrs. Moncrieff, Gibson, and Ornstein, Mr. Vincent has mentioned the sum of £800,000 for Lower and Upper Egypt.

My colleagues and myself, however, are of opinion that the sum of £800,000 is not sufficient.

"We think that this figure should be raised to £1,050,000.

"Otherwise the peasant, in order to pay his taxes and procure working capital, would be obliged to re-sort continually to borrowing, and would relapse gradually into his present position.

"I think it my duty to give Her Majesty's Government *data* which we believe to be perfectly correct, leaving the decision to their just and considerate appreciation.

"Receive, &c., N. NUBAR."

The tables to which Nubar Pasha refers are included in the Parliamentary paper. The next document of importance is Mr. E. Vincent's memorandum on the Land Tax, in the course of which he observes.—

"CAIRO, June 7, 1884.

"M. le Gerant,—Her Majesty's Government being now occupied with the organization of our finances, the Council of Ministers has authorized me to furnish you with some observations respecting the economical condition of the country, and to request you to submit them to Her Majesty's Government. The Council hopes that Her Majesty's Government will kindly receive them with the same good will as they have always shown to Egypt.

"The Egyptian peasant for many years has lived exclusively on credit. He has borrowed to procure seed, to obtain animals indispensable to him, and especially to pay taxes. Hence these accumulated debts, which at the present time crush and paralyse him. Hence this impoverishment of the soil, which he forces to the uttermost to produce cotton, the cultivation of which can alone give him a hope, very often disappointed, of meeting the charges which are in reality out of proportion with the productive capacity of the land.

"Her Majesty's Government will be able to form a just opinion as to this assertion, as well as with regard to our economical situation, if they will be so good as to cause an examination to be made of the annexed tables, which give the returns from the land in our different provinces.

"The taxes of themselves abosorb nearly the whole revenue, as may be easily verified by the evidence of these tables, furnished by the best authorities on this subject in Egypt—viz., his Excellency Sultan Pasha and the elected members of the Legistive Council.

"To consider that the taxes paid in money are the only ones which the land discharges would be to form an incorrect opinion of the economical situation of the country.

"The canals require to be cleansed every year, the dams to be strengthened or heightened and in any case watched during the inundation of the Nile. All these tasks are performed by the peasants by unpaid forced labour. A fixed proportion of the cultivators can exempt themselves from these forced requisitions, but only by purchase.

"At the present time an intelligent managing body sparing neither trouble nor labour, have diminished, to a certain degree, the number of agriculturalists required for cleansing canals. This number may be still further diminished; forced labour may be replaced by mechanical means.

"But these mechanical means will necessitate an expenditure of money which will resolve itself into a direct charge borne by the land.

"I beg, M. le Gerant, that you will note that this charge—in other words, this increase of taxation—is not taken into account in the tables which I have the honour to lay before you.

"The Council is not ignorant of the fact the present opinion is that the useful expenditure of a sum of a millon sterling in public works would increase the returns from land, diminish the expense of cultivation, and enable the Egyptian peasant to discharge his taxes with ease.

"The Council, M. le Gerant, is not unaware of the value of this opinion. For part of the Delta, this expenditure might, perhaps, some years ago have put the cultivator in a position to meet the charges on his holding. But since the fall in the price of cereals, a fall which threatens to be permanent, and since the appearance of the cotton-worm, it is only necessary to cast a glance over the annexed tables to see that these irrigation works, which the people desire most earnestly, are insufficient, and that, if it is desired to insure the balance of our Budget, a diminution of taxation becames absolutely necessary.

"If the necessity for this diminution is admitted as the Council hopes in the interest of all, the annexed tables will furnish a base on which to fix the amount. This, however, might form the subject of a special examination as soon as Her Majesty's Government shall express a wish for it.

"Receive, &c.,

"The President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, N. NUBAR."

The correspondence ends with a letter from Sir E. E. Baring to Lord Granville, dated July 25, enclosing a memorandum by Mr. Gibson on the assessment of land in Egypt, and another prepared by Mr. Pedder, of the India Office, in order that a comparison might be instituted between the rates at which the land revenue is assessed in India and in Egypt.

"If the land tax is to be collected punctually, a certain reduction is, I am convinced, nessary. The diminution should be larger in Upper Egypt than in Lower Egypt. I have consulted many of the most competent authorities on the subject, among others one of the Adminstrators of the Domains and Debra, and several gentlemen not in Government employ. The universal opinion is that a considerable reduction is necessary. What the amount of reduction should be it is extremely difficult to decide, but the general opinion of those I have consulted is that a diminution of 20 per cent should be made in Upper Egypt and of 5 per cent in Lower Egypt. For my own part I find some difficulty in putting forward an exact figure until I know what the prices of produce will be in future years. The whole question turns upon them.,'

THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

THE Session of Parliament was closed on August 14 by Royal Commission, with the usual formalities. The Members of the Lower House, with the Speaker at their head, having appeared at the bar of the House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor read the Royal Speech, which was as follows:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The satisfaction with which I ordinarily release you from discharging the duties of the Session is on the present occasion qualified by a sincere regret that an important part of your labours should have failed to result is a legisative enactment.

"The most friendly intercourse continues to subsist between myself and all foreign Powers.

"Diplomatic relations have been resumed with Mexico, and a preliminary agreement has been signed, providing for the negotiation of a new Treaty of Commerce and Navigation.

"I have to lament the failure of the efforts which were made by the European Powers assembled in the recent Conference to devise means for restoring that equilibrium in the finances of Egypt which is so important an element in its well-being and good order.

"I shall continue to fulfil with fidelity the duties which grow out of the presence of my troops in the valley of the Nile; and I trust that the special mission which I have determined upon sending to that country may materially aid me in considering what counsels to tender to the Egyptian

Government, and what steps to adopt in connexion therewith.

"Imperial authority has been resumed in Basutoland, and as much progress made in the settlement of its affairs as I could reasonably have anticipated.

"The Convention concluded with the Delegates from the Transvaal has been ratified by the Volksraad.

"I regret that the condition of Zululand, outside of the Reserve, continues to be disturbed.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I think you for the liberal provision which you have made to sustain the establishments of the country.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I continue to view with unabated satisfaction the mitigation and diminution of agrarian crime in Ireland, and the substantial improvement in the condition of its people.

"I acknowledge with thinkfulness the favourable season, and the prospect it affords of an alleviation of the pressure which has so long and so severely affected the agricultural industry of the country.

"I have had pleasure in giving my assent to the Act for lightening the burden of the National Debt by the Conversion of Stock, the Act for the Repression of Corrupt Practices at Municipal Elections, the Act relating to the Contagious Diseases of Animals imported from abroad, and the Act for the Extension of the Hours of Polling in Boroughs.

"It is my design again at an early period to draw your attention, as I have done during the Session now expiring, to the great subject of the Representation of the People:

"I rejoice to observe, amidst the numerous indications of the interest generally felt in this subject, constant proofs of loyalty to the Throne and respect for the law. These indications inspire me with a full belief that a great national aim will, on this as on many other occasions, be pursued with order and moderation; the best securities for such a settlement as may, under the blessing of Divine Providence, conduce to the happiness and liberties of the people and the strength of the Empires."

THE MAAMTRASNA INFORMERS THREATENED BY MR. BOLTON.

The *Freeman's Journal* publishes an account of an interview which its special correspondent had with Thomas Casey and his brother-in-law Anthony Philbin on Sunday (August 16) concerning a statement made by Thomas Casey in presence of the Archbishop of Tuam and Reverend John Corbet, parish priest, and the congregation in Party church that he had sworn falsely against Myles Joyce, one of the three men executed for the Maamtrasna murders. Mr. Corbet accompanied the reporter to the houses of each near Lough Mask.

Casey said that he first offered to give evidence on the Thursday before the trials commenced. Mr. Bolton sent for him, and asked him if he was going to give evidence in the case as his brother-in-law Philbin had done. Casey said he would tell nothing but the truth. After he had spoken a few words Mr. Bolton said he would not accept his statement. Casey says he mentioned amongst those who were not concerned in the crime Myles Joyce, Pat Joyce, Martin Joyce, Thomas Joyce, John Casey, and Anthony Philbin. Mr. Bolton then said he would not accept his statement unless it corresponded with what Philbin had stated. Casey says he was then taken back to his cell. On the day of the trial he was placed with the other prisoners in the van, and appealed to them to save the innocent. He was called out and saw Mr. Bolton, Mr. Bredy, and the governor of the gaol. Mr. Bolton again asked him to give evidence, saying that he had a chance of saying his neck. He gave him twenty minutes to make up his mind, and said that if he did not give evidence he would surely be hung. Mr. Bolton afterwards read over to him Philbin's statement, and then Casey says that he gave similar evidence to save himself, as he would not have been accepted as a witness if he had not done so. Philbin was not at the murder, but he swore that Myles Joyce went into the house. Myles Joyce, however, was not there, nor the four men who are in penal servitude. Casey continued :—

They came for me to that house (pointing to his cabin). I was gathering turf, and a man came and said "Come to such a house." I said I was tired, I did not wish to go. I got word a couple of times before on other nights, and did not go this night. I did not go. I got a hard threat that without I would do it I would be sorry, and I went with him. On arrival at Joyce's I stood about thirty or forty yards from the door at the corner of the barn; it might be less, I don't know the exact distance; I had never been there before. I was in view of the door. Five men went at the door with a rush and broke it in. I saw the man who lit the lamp of paraffin oil, one which he had brought from a house with him. I asked them not to do anything wrong to the innocent children or the wife; that if the man had done anything bad I would not spare him. One of the men said: "If he is only the size of a waistcoat button let him be killed." That man is walking on the green grass still. He paid money for it and assisted in the act. He got it done.

Casey said that his object in going before the Bishop was to ask pardon. He gave himself up to his country. He thought it was necessary to make reparation as far as he could before he died. Philbin was next interviewed at his house. He appeared unwilling to make any statement; but in answer to Casey's question, admitted that he was not present at the murders and knew nothing of them except what he had heard from others. He did not know whether Myles Joyce was there or not. He was induced to make his statement to Mr. Bolton by a warder in order to save himself, as his name was mixed up in the matter. He first made a statement which was not accepted. He was asked to reverse that statement, and did so because he was told he would be hanged if he did not. He first told Mr. Bolton that he knew nothing of the affair, but Mr. Bolton refused to accept that statement.

Dr. M'Evilly, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, has addressed a letter to the Lord-Lieutenant, requesting an official inquiry into the statement of Thomas Casey, that he had been induced, under pain of capital punishment, to swear away the life of Myles Joyce, whom he declared to be innocent, and that he was also induced to swear falsely against four men now in penal servitude. He says that Casey being asked why he did not make the statement before, declared that he was waiting the Bishop's visitation, when he hoped to receive forgiveness and to be restored to the Church, and that he was ready, in the interests of justice, to suffer any pain, even death itself if necessary, on account of having been instrumental in taking away the life of an innocent man. Mr. Reid, resident magistrate, and District Inspector Joyce are making inquiries. It is stated that both Casey and Philbin received an allowance for maintenance from the Government, but a short time before the public confession the allowance was stopped.

Later intelligence says that in consequence of the letter from the Archbishop of Tuam, the authorities at Dublin Castle have instituted inquiries into the cricumstances connected with the conviction of Myles Joyce and the other prisoners, who are alleged by the informers Casey and Philbin to have been innocent of the Maamtrasna murders. The Lord Chancellor and the Attorney-General sat for some hours, Aug. 15. As on examining the depositions and reports of the evidence given at the trial, and especially as to the identification of Myles Joyce, and the other men who are now in penal servitude.

Mr. Bolton, Crown solicitor, and Mr. Brady, the inspector of constabulary, who were most active in collecting evidence for the trial, were present during a portion of the time.

The Dublin Correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs, The statements made by Casey and Philbin are freely commented upon, and made the subject of appeals to popular sympathy and passion. They are not believed, however, by any but those whose political sentiments accord with the journals in which they have been published, and it is a strange and suggestive coincidence that they are made at a time when Mr. Bolton has been pursued with implacable enmity, provoked only by his services to the Crow in the difficult prosecution in which he has been engaged. Mr. Bolton characterizes the allegations of Casey as utterly false, and says that he did not show Philbin's statement to Casey. On Saturday, November 11, he received a note stating that Casey wanted to make a statement, and he declined to take it without authority. Subsequently he saw Casey, and said he did not know whether his statement would be received. On the following Monday, when the prisoners were brought down from Kilmainham to Green-street, Casey was informed that his statement would be accepted. It was not made to Mr. Bolton nor even in his presence. He saw the statement afterwards, and Myles Joyce was the first name mentioned in it. Myles Joyce was identified in the most positive manner, not only by Casey, but by his cousins, who also swore to the presence of Philbin. He does not regard the statement of Casey and Philbin as coming from themselves, but from others who would make the administration of the law difficult, and may also want to get out the men who are in penal servitude.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE AFGHAN FRONTIER COMMISSION.

In the House of Lords on Aug. 8 Lord Forbes, who had a notice on the paper to ask Her Majesty's Government for some informatirn regarding the Afghan Boundary Commission, said that the problem which had to be solved in Central Asia had, for a long time, been a matter of very deep interest, coupled with some considerable amont of alarm. The advance of Russia in Central Asia had been of a steady character and he had seen it stated that she was now within 110 miles of Herat. It was evident that some period must be put to the onward march of Russia. He would like to put four questions to Her Majesty's Government. The first was whether they had been in direct correspondence with Russia in regard to the boundary line beyond which Russia should not go; secondly, whether it would be possible for Her Majesty's Government to lay on the table of the House a map showing the boundary which they proposed; thirdly, supposing a boundary line were drawn, what penalties would attach of the transgression of that line; and, fourthly, he would ask for some information as to the numbers of the escort which was to accompany the Boundary Commission, and whether it was an adequate one, in view of the importance of the undertaking. He had seen it stated that it was to consist of 100 cavalry and 100 infantry. He did not want to excite unnecessary alarm, but this matter had been of the deepest interest to him, and he thought that it was a matter which concerned, not only themselves, but those also who were to come after them.

The Earl of Kimberley thought that the noble lord had adopted a somewhat unusual form of proceeding in asking for "some information," which was a vague term. The noble lord had then proceeded to ask four questions of which no notice had been given. Her Majesty's Government had been in correspondence with the Russian Government concerning the north-west frontier of Afghanistan. As to the question of laying a map on the table of the House as the noble lord had suggested, he thought that when they were entering upon negotiations with respect to a frontier, it would be a very unusual proceeding to lay such a map on the table beforehand. With regard to the escort, he had to say that the subject had not been finally determined, but he thought it probable that the escort would consist of something like the number to which the noble lord referred. It would, he thought, be sufficient for the purpose, but the question was still under consideration. The noble lord had not asked him one question which he should have been glad he had mentioned. It was, what was the position of affairs generally. They had been in communication both with the Russian Government and with the Ameer and the Government of India. The Ameer desired and approved the Commission, but communications were still going on. So far, however, the matter had many satisfactory progress.

CENTRAL ASIA.

On the same day in the House of Commons Mr. Tomlinson asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs with reference to the reported occupation of Eastern and Western Sarakhs, whether the cession of those places to the Turcomans brings them or either of them within the territory lately acquired by Russia; and whether it would be part of the duty of the Commissioner for the delimitation of the Afghan boundary to settle or investigate the limits of the new boundary between Russia and Persia.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice.—In regard to Western Sarakhs, I have already stated that Her Majesty's Government have no information leading them to suppose that it has been ceded to the Turcomans by Persia; and in regard to Eastern Sarakhs, I have nothing which I can add to my answer of yesterday. It is not the duty of the Afghan Boundary Commission, as at present arranged, to settle the Russo-Persian boundary.

INDIAN FINANCE ACCOUNTS.

On August 11 Sir G. Balfour asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he would continue to print the finance accounts of India, as had been the practice for nearly 100 years.

Mr. Cross.—The Indian finance and revenue accounts have been laid this year, as usual, on the table. The question of printing them rests ultimately with the House; but, so far as the India Office and Treasury are concerned, it does not seem worth while to incur the expense of some £200 a year in reprinting them for the use of hon. members, seeing that copies of the Indian edition are available for distribution if asked for. The financial statement published in India, which contains the accounts of the last ten years in a summarized form, has been distributed; and also two explanatory papers, No. 240 and 257.

Sir G. Balfour asked by whose authority the printing of the accounts had been forbidden.

Mr. Cross said that if the House wished to have them printed he should be glad to have it done, but he did not think it would be worth the expense.

Sir G. Balfour gave notice that he would ask the Prime Minister whether he sanctioned a change of Parliamentary practice in that way.

THE AFGHAN DELIMITATION COMMISSION.

Captain Aylmer asked whether it was true that the Ameer of Afghanistan had refused to be answerable for the survey party.

Mr. Cross.—No, it is not true. Communications are still progressing between the Government of India and the Ameer, and until they are at an end it is impossible to make a statement as to the escort or the route.

RAILWAY CONCESSION TO RUSSIA IN PERSIA.

In the House of Lords on Aug. 12, Lord Lamington asked the Government whether any official information had been received of a concession having beed granted to a Russian company to make a railway from the Caspian Sea to the Persian Gulf. He wished to call the attention of the Government to the great importance of this concession, if it had been granted, not so much to the safety of India as to the question of railway communication in that part of the world. If the Russians obtained this concession they would be carrying out the plan which was designed by the Euphrates Valley Railway. If the Government gave the eight millions which were to be advanced for the widening of the Suez Canal to this railway, the railway, which had been begun by an Ottoman company, might have been completed by this time. The question was a most important one, and he should like also to know whether the Government would consider the advisability of supporting the Euphrates Valley Railway.

The Earl of Kimberley said that he could give no answer to the noble lord's last question, but in reply to the question on the paper he had to say that the Government had received no information of any such concession.

Lord Lamington was understood to say that it was not creditable to the Government that they should have no information on the subject.

The Earl of Kimberley said that on the hypothesis of something which, so far as the Government knew, did not exist, the Government could not be called upon to say what they would do in some possible contingency which might occur.

THE DUTIES OF THE UNIVERSITIES TOWARDS OUR INDIAN EMPIRE.

Professor Monier Williams, D.C.L., C.I.E., has delivered the following address at a Conference in connection with the International Health Exhibition:—What are the duties of our Universities towards our Indian Empire? During the whole tenure of my office as Boden Professor of Sanskrit at Oxford for nearly a quarter of a century, and during three sojourns in India and frequent travels through the length and breadth of that country, I have endeavoured to keep this question before my mind. It is a question of national importance; for if statistics prove that out of the total number of 903 members of the Covenanted Civil Service, appointed from 1856 to 1879, at least 618 were University men, it follows that the great majority of the rulers of our Indian Empire are brought under the influence of our Universities, whilst almost all are indirectly subject to it; and it becomes obvious that the condition of India, for good or for evil, is certain to be greatly affected by the forces which are constantly operating at the great centres of education. It is a question, too, well worthy of attention at these conferences, which have for their object the promotion of the greatest amount of health and prosperity in every part of the British Empire. Without attempting to go minutely into the subject I shall confine myself to a brief statement of what we are doing for the good of India at Oxford, and of what I think we may still hope to effect there. I am not, however, so enamoured of the way in which the University of Oxford discharges its duties towards our Indian fellow-subjects as not to desire suggestions from without. Nor shall I take up the time of those who have come here to discuss this question to-day by submitting my own individual views in more than a general way. And, to clear the ground, let me ask you to consider for a moment what our position in India really is. We are not there in the position of colonizers, as we are in other parts of the world—for instance, in Australia, where the British settlers amount to two and a half millions, while the aboriginal occupants of the soil, who are rapidly becoming extinct, are probably not more than fifty thousand. Our position in India is very different from this. We are there as rulers and administrators, and as nothing more. I need not advert to the extraordinary circumstances—well known to every educated person—which forced our Indian Empire upon us. Our relation to the inhabitants of India is quite unprecedented in the history of the world. The only parallel is the occupation of Britain by the Romans; but in all probability the population of ancient Britain in the time of the Cæsars did not exceed a million of semi-barbarians, who (though advancing in civilization under the Druids) were easily kept in subjection by three legions of disciplined Roman soldiers, distributed here and there in strongly fortified camps. Contrast the present circumstances of India. The last census shows that the native population has risen to the enormous total of two hundred and fifty-four millions (the exact figures are 253,891,821), and is rapidly increasing; while scattered here and there, in little groups, or solitary units among these overwhelming masses—who are not without a cultured upper class, many of them enlightened men, the inheritors of an ancient civilisation, a highly elaborated classical language and an immense literature—nor indeed without some kind of indigenous military organisation, if account be taken of 300,000 soldiers and fighting men belonging to the feudatory states—scattered, I say, among these countless millions, are the ruling class of at most one hundred and forty thousand Britons—civilians and military men all told—not one fifth of the native population of Bombay alone. Bear in mind, too, that this little band of foreigners, separated from their own homes by six thousand miles of land and sea, differs diametrically from the host that surrounds them in colour, dress, customs, habits of thought, religious opinions. Furthermore, observe that of these one hundred and forty thousand men little more than nine hundred are the actual administrators of the government of the country—a country about equal in area to the area of Europe, if we take away Russia, Turkey and Hungary; Bengal alone being nearly equal to the whole of France, with twice its population. Conceive, by way of illustration, nine hundred carefully chosen scientific men dotted about in small ships over the surface of the Atlantic, and required by the application of elaborate chemical preparations—such as oil and other similar subtances, the right use of which they had long studied—to control the movement of the waves, counteract the power of the winds, and maintain smooth water amid swelling tides and conflicting currents—such a conception is no doubt highly fanciful, but it may serve to give some idea of the sort of work our little band of British administrators have to perform, scattered as they are in isolated stations over the surging ocean of Indian life. When these men first arrive in India—perhaps at the age of little more than nineteen—they have to make up their minds whether to enter the judicial or executive branch of the administration—that is to say—whether they will become in process of time either Judges or Collectors. This term "Collector," however, conveys a very inadequate idea of the duties that may devolve on a man of perhaps little over thirty, unless it be taken to mean that in him all the administrative functions of districts, often bigger than Yorkshire are centred and comprehended. He not only collects the revenue, he has high magisterial and judicial powers. He superintends police, road-making, engineering, agriculture, municipal government, sanitation, education—every conceivable matter; and the welfare of more than a million souls may depend to a great extent on his administrative energy and ability. He does all this as plain magistrate and Collector, but he may rise in time to be Commissioner over several districts, Lieutenant-Governor of a province, Governor of a presidency, or even by a remote possibility Governor-General of all India. Conceive, then, the importance of sending out such men, well-educated, according to the true sense of the term, well trained, physically, morally, and mentally, well developed in bodily constitution, well formed in character, well informed in mind, well instructed in Indian languages, law and history, carefully imbued with a respect for those they will have to govern, free from all tendency to self-conceit and arrogance of manner, capable of governing themselves that they may govern others, able to be firm, yet not overbearing, conciliatory, yet not weak, patterns of justice and morality, models of Christian truth, rectitude, and integrity. Where, and how, is such a perfect training to be imparted? Nowhere, indeed, I fear in its perfection. Nevertheless, better, in my opinion, at our Universities than elsewhere; for nowhere else is the whole man better drawn out into well-balanced proportions, better moulded into symmetry and shape; nowhere else is there the same wholesome attrition and collision between opposite characters; nowhere else the same healthy rivalry and conflict between minds of infinitely varying power and capacity. How, then, are the future rulers of India to be brought under the wholesome and healthy influences of University life, yet, left free agents to choose their own course of preparatory training? This is the problem. Let us see what actually happens under the present system. To begin at the beginning:—The Indian Civil Service probationers are first selected from a large number of candidates between the ages of 17½ and 19½, at a competitive examination held in London every June, and those who are elected—generally about forty in number (this year thirty-eight)—are required to pass certain subsequent special examinations here in the Metropolis, and to undergo two years of probationary discipline at one of our Universities, though—I regret to say—not necessarily to pass any University examination, or take their degrees, or carry away with them any kind of academical stamp. If any probationer elects not to go to a University, then the allowance of £150 a year granted to him on that condition is forfeited. The selection of any one of the Universities, approved by the Secretary of State for India, whether in England, Scotland, or Ireland—namely, Oxford, Cambridge, London, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, St. Andrew's, and Dublin—is left to the men themselves; but as a matter of fact, the majority—at present about two-thirds (or 53 out of about 78)—select Oxford, because, I apprehend, we are rich enough to offer them there more special facilities. And here it may be asked, Why has the age of candidates for the Civil Service of India been so lowered that they are allowed to compete from 17½ to 19½, while the age of candidates for the Ceylon Civil Service is permitted to range from 21 to 24? This is a very vexed question upon which an immense number of civilians and Anglo-Indians of great experience have recorded their opinions in print, and the mind of native India is at this moment greatly agitated about the matter. The effect of the present arrangement is that mere lads fresh from public schools, or from special crammers, are elected in the case of the Indian Service, while young men who have taken their degrees at the Universities are generally chosen in the case of the Ceylon Service. The complaint of the natives of India is that the present regulations prejudice the prospects of their own candidates, who are unable to come to England to prepare for the competitive examinations at so early an age. (Two natives, however, have just been selected, and one of these stands at the head of the list.) My own opinion is that if the present low limit of age is retained for the Indian Civil Service, every selected candidate should be required to reside for three years (instead of two) at a University. No option should be allowed, but every one should be compelled to take his degree of B.A. at the end of that period. Moreover, the Civil Service Commissioners might require the probationers to offer for the final University examinations certain Indian subjects—now admitted into the regular University curriculum—such as one Indian language, Indian History and Law. They might then accept the University degree in lieu of any further test of their own in London, except perhaps obliging the probationers to take notes of law cases and pass one special examination in Law and Political Economy before London examiners after obtaining their B.A. degree. At the same time it seems to me that the present necessity for attending the law-courts during term-time tends to demoralise and unsettle young men's minds, and neutralise the good effect of continuous University study. At the old East India College, Haileybury—where I was myself trained for the Indian Civil Service, and was afterwards Professor—it was considered quite sufficient if the probationers attended the Hertford Assizes and took notes of the cases; and I cannot see why the Oxford Assizes might not answer the same purpose for those educated at Oxford.

Let us suppose, then, the majority of the selected probationers for the Indian Civil Service established at some one of the eight approved Universities. What are the special facilities and opportunities of study that should be offered to these men? I can only tell you what we do for them at Oxford. First, we have provided for them readers in Indian law, political economy and history. Then we have a professor of Sankrit with four Sanskrit scholarships, open to members of the University who are under twenty-five years of age, including, of course, natives of India. Then we have two professors of Arabic and teachers of Persian, Hindustani, Hindi, Bengali, Marathi, Gujarati, Telugu, and Tamil. Then, we are about to open in the very centre of Oxford the first Institute—yes, strange to say, the first institution ever yet founded with the direct object of diffusing a better knowledge of India in the great country which rules India, and which possesses countless institutes devoted to the promotion of every other conceivable purpose. And this Indian Institute, the constitution and government of which has just been settled by a statute passed by our University Convocation, is intended to act as a central meeting place and rallying point for the Indian probationers, where all their special lectures will be given and their instruction received, and where, I hope, a club-room and debating-room will be set apart for their use, and ample opportunities afforded them of gaining a personal knowledge of each other. This is the more important, because to collect all these men at one college, where they have no common work with the other students, and are therefore likely to form themselves into a separate clique, is rightly held to be unwise; while, on the other hand, it is equally objectionable so to distribute them in different colleges as to prevent their acquiring any knowledge of each other as fellow-workers for a common end. The Institute therefore will aim at bringing together every day these fifty or sixty men. It will aim at uniting them by social ties as well as by the stronger bond of friendly co-operation, and will in this way, I hope, help to generate a little of that *esprit de corps*, formerly created and fostered—to the great advantage of the public service—by the old East India College at Haileybury. But the Institute will not merely be a rallying point for these Indian civilians. It will be a centre of union, inquiry, and instruction for all Englishmen interested in the welfare of our Eastern Empire, or preparing for Indian careers of any kind. It will also, I hope, become an attractive meeting-place for students of other countries who may be engaged in Indian research; for natives of India residing at our University; and for eminent Anglo-Indian administrators and officers, who, when at home on furlough, or after retiring from the service, may visit Oxford and be willing to give us valuable information on Indian topics. For assuredly we should be doing our duty very imperfectly by our Indian empire if we were to confine ourselves to the teaching of only one class of persons preparing for Indian careers. We are bound to consider also the needs of others, such, for example, as chaplains, merchants, and military men. And are we not also to think of doing something towards the evangelization of India by the education of competent missionaries? We at Oxford have lately established a Mission at Calcutta, whose work lies among the educated natives, and aims at influencing their higher culture. For this reason it is much to be desired that we should have a Reader in Indian philosophy, who would lecture on its relation to the philosophical and religious thought of Europe. Moreover, the time has arrived when it becomes the duty of every University to instil some general knowledge of Indian subjects into the minds of its ordinary students, who, without setting foot on Indian soil, may one day be called upon as members of Parliament to exercise supreme control over the destinies of our Eastern Empire. For, it cannot be denied, that of late years a great change has come over our Indian administrative system. India and her interests are turned every day more and more into an instrument of party tactics—into a weapon of party warfare. Eastern affairs are looked upon from the point of view of Western political ideas, and the government of a vast country which can only advance slowly and steadily—and, indeed, dislikes nothing more than unsettled and wavering legislation—is made part and parcel of the varying policy of successive Cabinets. No one can read the daily newspapers without observing that at the present moment every pulsation of the heart of our Indian Empire throbs sympathetically with telegraphic vibrations transmitted from the House of Commons. No tremour can occur on the floor of that house; but instantly a corresponding thrill darts through the whole administrative machinery of India from Bombay to Bengal—from Cape Commorin to Cashmere. Indeed, on this account all thoughtful persons are now looking with anxiety to the future of our Indian Empire, knowing that the welfare of both the rulers and the ruled in that immense country, or rather collection of countries, is becoming increasingly dependent on the will of an excitable assembly, acting impulsively, and with the best intentions, but not always according to knowledge. Depend upon it, that if our members of Parliament are to exercise supreme control over the administration of India, they must be taught to respect her more, and know her condition better, her needs and difficulties, her prejudices and predilections, her weakness and strength. And when and where are they likely to obtain this knowledge, unless institutions like the Indian Institute are founded at great educational centres? Having then set an example at Oxford, which I trust other Universities will follow, it will perhaps be desirable that, before concluding, I should explain a little more fully the work to be done by the first Indian Institute, the corner-stone of which was laid by the Prince of Wales on the 2nd of May, 1883, and the opening of which will take place next October. It will, as I have already hinted, aim at creating an appetite and respect for Indian studies among all classes of our students. It will devote itself to the work of making Englishmen, and even Indians themselves, appreciate better than they have ever done before the languages, literatures, arts, industries, and resources of India. Then, in regard to its next great object of facilitating the acquisition of such subjects, it will effect this in the first place by scholarly union and co-operation between its various Oriental professors, readers, and teachers, who will all teach and lecture in one building and under one roof. But it will also have in view the great advantage to be derived from conveying instruction through the interaction of ear and eye. It will contain a well-stocked reading-room, furnished with Indian newspapers and magazines, a constantly increasing library of manuscripts, books and maps, many of them too costly to be procurable by private means, and a good typical Indian museum, as well as ample lecture-rooms—all of them side by side or opening one into the other. Assuredly lecture-rooms, library and museum will by their independence and inter-communication aid and illustrate each other. At any rate, their presence in the very centre of Oxford and in the very heart of a cathedral city, will put it in the power, not only of every member of the University but of every citizen also, to obtain a good general knowledge of our Indian empire, of the country and its material products, of the inhabitants, their languages, habits of thought and moral condition. And with regard to the languages of India, both classical and vernacular, I may here remark that it is surely the duty of a great University in the country which rules India to encourage their cultivation—quite irrespectively of the wants of the Civil Service probationers. Some of the Indian vernaculars, such as Hindi, Marathi, and Tamil have literatures of their own, of which every great English university ought to take account, if only as a protest against the neglect they are suffering at the hands of the Government University authorities in India itself, where they are only admitted as subjects at the matriculation examinations. A slight of this kind inflicted by the examining bodies of the Government Universities cannot but leadto the deterioration of these languages and yet can never lead to their extinction; for how are the masses of India to be educated except through the medium of their own vernacular dialects? In conclusion, let me say that the first Indian Institute is intended to be a kind of sanctuary for the guardianship of a certain number of selected native scholars sent to us from India. It is, perhaps, not generally known that I have recently made a journey to Calcutta with the object of trying to induce the Supreme Government there to found six scholarships of £200 a year each for deserving natives who will complete their education at Oxford, and carry on their studies under the superintendence of the Director of the Indian Institute. I am happy to say that the Viceroy and his Council have assented to my proposal, which now only awaits the sanction of the Secretary of State in this country. In this way the Indian Institute will have—so to speak—two wings, one spreading itself to foster Eastern studies among Europeans; the other extending itself to foster Western studies among Indians. It will be a kind of home for the representatives of two civilisations; a kind of literary Exchange, where the wisdom and knowledge received centuries ago from the East will be repaid, I trust, with interest, by the West. And, in regard to this point, I may state that a statute has recently been passed at Oxford, to enable students from India to substitute Sanskrit or Arabic for either Greek or Latin, in the University examinations. At the same time they will have to acquire one classical language of Europe, while English students will be allowed to offer one Indian classical language at the pass examinations, in place of either Greek or Latin. And this being the case, who can doubt that the University of Oxford will in the future do its manifest duty in promoting an interchange of the literary wealth of Asia and Europe? Young Englishmen will, at our University, learn that Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian, have many pearls worth diving for, and young Indians will find that all learning is not confined to Pandits, Sastris, and Maulavis, and that much wisdom and true poetry is stored up in Greek and Latin literature. Moreover, our University will become a place for the interchange of qualities, as well as knowledge. Young Indians will there, I trust, derive from their contact with young Englishmen a little of that bone and fibre which constitutes strength of character. At any rate, they will see in many an Oxford youth such qualities as courage, determination, tenacity of purpose, soundness of judgment, accuracy, punctuality, powers of observation and that manly self-respect, which lies at the root of both personal and political morality. And young Englishmen, on the other hand, will see in young Indians many qualities worthy of their imitation—such as industry, patience, courtesy of manner, temperance, obedience to authority, and toleration. I could say much more, but I forbear. Let me simply, before concluding, express a hope that all our Unversities in every part of the United Kingdom will combine in the great work of making India better known to its rulers, and its rulers better known to India—that all will join in the great work of producing a better understanding, and more mutual appreciation between the inhabitants of two mighty countries, separated from each other in material space as far as the East is from the West, yet descendants of one and the same ancient race, subjects of one Empress-Queen, and bound together by the closest ties of common interest, reciprocal obligation, and intimate political union.

THE ROUTE OF THE DELIMITATION COMMISSION.

The Allahabad paper, in describing the route to be taken by the Indian section of the Delimitation Commission on their journey from the Bolan to Quetta says:—The road from Mach in the Bolan, where the Camp is being pitched, to Nushki on the edge of the Biluch Desert is well-known to our frontier officers, as it has been traversed of late years; but from Nushki onwards to the Helmund is practically a *terra incognita*, as the last European to cross the desert was, we believe, Christie in 1810. Chargeh, Rabat Sukaluk are the chief halting places, but there are intermediate spots where water can be had from Pir Chowki at the mouth of the Bolan to Nushki is 150 miles; from Nushki to Rudbar on the Helmund is 204. Here the Biluch Desert will be left and the district known as Gurmsir, that part of Afghanistan where the Helmund makes its sudden turn to the west, will be entered. At this point (Rudhar) the Afghan escort will probably put in an appearance. Seistan, to which a Boundary Mission went in 1871-72, lies to the west of the course of the Helmund, and if time serves Colonel Ridgeway will attempt to define more accurately the boundaries between Persia and Afghanistan in this neighbourhood. The object of Sir Frederick Goldsmid's mission twelve years ago was defeated by the intrigues of the Persian representative who accompanied him, and the frontier line then laid down gave satisfaction to neither country.

From Rudhar the route of the Commission will be north-west to Kala Futh, and then due north to Chakansur and Lash-Jowain, the last named place being some 170 miles from the Helmund. On arrival at Lash, Colonel Ridgeway will have to decide whether he shall take the Afghan road to Sarrakhs *viâ* Furrah, Sabzawar, and Herat, or turn off to the west into Persian territory and travel by way of Shorab, Yezdan, Kafir Kalah, and Toman Agha. From Herat to Sarrakhs is 210 miles, so that from Lash to Sarrakhs *viâ* Herat is 430 miles. The alternative route through Persia is 373 miles. In order that our readers may recognise the names of the places from which news will reach us during the adventurous journey of Colonel Ridgeway and his little party we give the routes below.

From Pir Chowki to Sarrakhs along South-West and North Afghan Frontier.

	Miles.		Miles
1. South Kirta	16	27. Chakansur	20
2. New Bibi Nani	13	28. Minari-Khoja	20
3. Marh	13½	29. Camp	15
4. Darw[illegible]	16½	30. Lash	20
5. Mast[illegible]	21	31. Tujk	25
6. Babar	21	32. Takht-i-Rustam	16
7. Kardagaf	17	33. Nam Deh	10
8. Salungun	13	34. Duh	10
9. Nushki	18	35. Furrah	16
10. Jabba	20	36. Khus	26
11. Camp west of Muhabbat	[illegible]	37. Jeja	16
12. Saitar	22	38. Kala Moza	15
13. Koh-i-Gao	15	39. Sabzawar	18
14. Chargeh	17½	40. Khwaja Uria	15
15. Tumpa Gas	29	41. [illegible]shkan	15
16. Bahrab Chah	25	42. [illegible]	20
17. Kiachah	15	43. [illegible]ad Sarai	20
18. Rabat	18½	44. Ha[illegible] Daud	13
19. Sukaluk	15	45. Herat	15
20. Pulaluk	40	46-47. Kusan	54
21. Rudbar	36	48-49. Khombau	[illegible]
22. Kila Jan Beg	18	50. Kizil Bulak	[illegible]
23. Charburjas	24	51. Kungrulu	26
24. Daki Dela	12	52. Agar Chashma	5½
25. Gabri Haji	12	53. Adam Yolan	8½
26. Nadali	20	54. Naurozabad	27
		55. Din Kala	15
		56. Sarrakhs	9½

The alternative route from Lash to Sarrakhs via Persian territory is:—

1. Khushkrudak	22	15. Kalsan	20
2. Kala Kah	15	16. Karez Ilias	20
3. Bank of Harud	15	17. Zulfikar	20
Chah-i-Sagak, Dorah, Abass		18. Garmab	15
8. Burj Gulwarda	80	19. Khuda Bux	15
Shorab Yezdan.		20. Pul-i-Khatun	21
13. Kafir Kalah	80	21. Daolatabad	15
14. Toman Agha	25	22. Camp opposite Sarrakhs.	

PARIS FASHIONS.

There is no doubt that we are passing through a somewhat eccentric phase so far as fashions are concerned, but the conditions are not by any means so bad as they have been. The crinoline era, for instance, was a thousand times worse; and if the dress-improver is objectionable, how much more so was the iron cage of fifteen years since! Because there have been intervals of common sense—short I must admit—critics are perhaps at once unduly severe and unreasonably hopeful. It is not to be expected that the effect of centuries of bad examples can be neutralised in a moment. At the same time, setting aside the exaggeration of the tournure, the rest is not so very bad after all, whatever *messieurs les critiques* may choose to say; the drapery against which they rail, and which they nickname "the pouch," is neither unbecoming nor ugly in itself, while the "flower-pot hat" is not worse than hundreds of other hats that have had their day of favour. The former, it is true, may conceal a pretty figure, and the latter raises the height of the head in a manner disproportionate to the rest of the body; yet when has fashion kept well within the bounds of beauty and proportion? However, it is idle to discuss the matter very seriously. Fashions come and go. Even before the ink is dry in the pen of the essayist fashion has caught up something fresh, and the obnoxious objects no longer hold prominent places in the pageant.

A grand wedding is a windfall for the dressmakers and milliners at this time of the year. And that of Mdlle. de Rochefoucauld with the Prince de Ligne in particular came at a time when Paris was peculiarly in need of some opportunity to manifest its importance, and to vindicate it in the eyes of the world against those who would brand it as, at once, unfashionable and unhealthy. No unprejudiced observer, standing in the densely crowded church of St. Francais Xavier, would have imagined that we were in the quietest part of the summer, or that we had been threatened by an invasion of a dreaded epidemic. "If this is what he call 'no one in town'—*juge un peu, mon bon*—what would it be if every one were at home?" I overheard a wedding guest exclaim as he elbowed his way through the crowd. Of the toilettes, it may be said that they were equal to the occasion; yet they had been chosen with various intentions. For, whereas some of the lady guests wore the smartest of wedding raiment, others, out of deference to the season, appeared in what may be termed elegant seaside apparel. Therefore satin damask and ever-changeful taffetas elbowed zephyr cloth and Argandi muslin, and wide-spreading straw hats were worn equally with dressy capotes. So thoroughly was this want of similitude maintained that one of the bridesmaids—a little girl of ten years old—wore a Yoko hat of reeds. This was, however, a solitary instance so far as the immediate *entourage* of the happy pair was concerned. The bride had her white gown covered with a profusion of very old and very rare Alençon point, and from her head floated a long veil of the same lace—worn *à la Juive*—that is to say, not over the face. The Duchesse de la Rochefoucauld was in biscuit-coloured silk, with sapphire-blue velvet; the Princesse de Ligne—mother of the bridegroom—in slate-grey damask; and two young married women—who with a grandmama in violet and the two youthful bridesmaids made up with their respective cavaliers the wedding procession—had cream-coloured dresses trimmed with pale blue and white. The bonnets for the most part recalled, exactly enough, the colouring of the respective costumes with which they were worn. This is somewhat of an innovation—or rather a return to an old habit. Of late the bonnet has generally been chosen as a contrast, or else has been made up of so many hues and shades that the particular ones of the dress have been absorbed therein. One feature, common to the six gowns, was the half train with which each was furnished. This may certainly be taken as a sign of the times, and we may argue therefrom that in future dresses of ceremony will not be made minus this graceful appendage, which certainly adds greatly to the imposing effect of a toilette. All the other ladies, however, even including a sprinkling of Orleans Princesses, wore without exception the short skirt.

There were several gowns of the fashionable ecru canvas, interwoven with little bunches of flowers; more in coloured and figured India muslin, a dull "lie de vin" red being a favourite hue for the foundation, and others, again, in China crape, silk gauze, fine batiste and linon, the last trimmed with deep flounces of ivory-white embroidered lace, so that the trimming must have cost ten times as much as the dress material. Many of the thin fabrics had low-necked and short-sleeved linings—another return to a former style; and the back pieces of the bodice were made to fit the figure by means of narrow folds. No particular favouritism, however, was shown to thin or semi-transparent issues, there being quite as many of a thicker texture and opaque. Among the latter I noted some very pretty gowns of plain and figured poplin—principally in slate-grey and greyish blue tones, strewn with pompadour bunches of pale-hued flowers; alpaca or mohair covered with small designs in silk to match; silk brocaded with velvet spots having somewhat the appearance of coral or garnet beads on a ground of palest grey, biscuit, or cream colour; and a large majority of gowns made of pure white or ivory veiling. So many young unmarried girls appeared in this material that it had almost looked as if they had chosen it as a kind of uniform. There were also a few, low-toned, mignonette green, "tea-leaf," and mushroom-coloured cashmere dresses, many of which were enlivened by bands of gold braid, not bright gold however, nor used in large quantities, just a band round the throat, a soupçon at the wrists, and a belt of braid—nothing more. Very simple and pretty they looked, with a second skirt draped in deep festooned folds. The same arrangement was applied to white veiling. But for these, white lace was in favour—deep falls at the edge of the tunic, and in one or two instances a wide piece of lace insertion was let in a few inches above it. One very pretty gown of this kind had a band of fine Irish crochet inserted in the tunic, while over the pleated front of the bodice were tied long ends of white satin ribbon. Other white and cream white dresses had officer-collar, bracelet cuffs, and narrow band—drawn down in a point in front—of dark-hued velvet, mostly sapphire blue, deepest crimson, or dull cypress green. A few biscuit coloured cashmere dresses were embroidered on the collar and cuffs with a vermicelli pattern of gold braid, than which no prettier harmony exists.

Ribbons are much used for allsorts of toilettes—satin, velvet, or Ottoman ribbon about two inches and a half wide. Bows of this with two loops and ends falling almost to the hem of the robe are set on one side of the pouf, while another two or three yards or so are tied in front over the pleated plastron or at the side. They are preferable to the wide folded sashes drawn down in a point which are sometimes worn, and do not by any means improve the figure. A gown that attracted much attention at the wedding had a pearl-grey satin sash so arranged, the dress material being pale sulphur-yellow China crape. Such peculiar combinations are in some favour. Pearl grey is also combined with biscuit lilac with grey or pink palest salmon pink with grey or old gold. The sulphur-hued gown was completed by a white lace bonnet trimming with yellow ribbon velvet. Pink was reserved for combination with lilac, grey crimson green and biscuit, but blue appeared alone even in its brightest shades. A sky-blue faille was worked on the collar, cuffs, and also on the corners of a shawl tunic, with sprays of steel beads; a cashmere gown of the same colour had arabesques of blue and silver braid. Silver was also used extensively for the trimming of grey.

As I have said, in many cases the bonnets recall the colours of the rest of the toilette, so when gown is trimmed with silver, steel, or gold a little of the same appears in the capote. Very small bonnets of gold gauze or gold braid, mixed beads, or fancy straw have bunches of pink reine or brownish pink monthly roses upon them, and an edging of moss-green velvet. Others again are fringed with pale pink and yellow carnation petals, a bunch of the same flowers with their grey-green leaves being placed on the summit. These are close-fitting and very small capotes such as have been worn for some time, the only innovation with regard to them being that the strings are omitted. The latest millinery novelty has a high peaked crown and a broad brim pinched into a point which overshadows the face. Such bonnets or hats—I hardly know which to call them—are generally either in coarse white straw, covered entirely with buillonnées of lace or sprigged net, or in transparent lace, mounted on a wire shape; and the favourite decorations for them are pinkroses, China pink, or sulphur yellow ribbon velvet, though ostrich plumes may be used on occasion. Painted crowned hats in dark brown, blue and grey straw, trimmed with bows of lighter coloured ribbonvelvet, with plumes of white or butter-tinted feathers, or with twisted scarfs of China crape, are worn with white cashmere and other light gowns. Scarfs of two colours twisted together make a very pretty trimming for them—pink and biscuit, for instance, for a brown hat, yellow and white for a blue or grey one. The brim is turned up somewhat on one side and droops on the other. These are the hats that are taking the place of the cylinder crowned flower-pot hat, with its mass of rampant blossoms, sheafs of tousled grasses and corn, or bunch of kitchen-garden produce, which has so often offended of late by its glare and vulgarity.—*Daily Telegraph*.

THE PIE MICROBE.

An indiscreet and perhaps malevolent person who once breakfasted with the late Ralph Waldo Emerson has revealed the fact that Mr. Emerson was accustomed to eat pie at breakfast. This revelation has naturally caused a very painful sensation, and not a few persons, who had hitherto admired what they conceived to be the philosophical ideas expressed in Mr. Emerson's writings, have suddenly discovered that Mr. Emerson was not a philosopher, and that his writings are filled with the vagueness that characterises a mind warped and weakened by pie. The abhorrence which good men feel towards pie is not, says the *New York Times*, at first sight, easy of comprehension. Pie consists of two layers of pie crust inclosing a stratum of stewed fruit or vegetable. The same compound is known in England under the name of tart, and an Englishman can eat—at a proper time of day, of course—raspberry, apple, or other tarts without exciting indignation. Indeed, no one in England dreams of classing tarts among hurtful or immoral articles of diet, and yet every Englishman who on visiting this country sees Americans in the act of eating pie is at once filled with horror and indignation. Inasmuch as the tart does not differ from pie, except in size and shape, it seems strange that one should be innocuous and honourable and the other deadly and shameful. That pie is injurious to the body, mind, and soul of the consumer cannot be denied. It attacks the tissues of the body, and causes the victim to waste away until he becomes a mere skeleton covered by a parchment-like skin of the toughness of ordinary pie crust. It weakens the mind to such an extent that, in regions where pie is generally eaten, scarcely a man or woman reaches the age of 25 without having written poetry or having attended the Concord School of Philosophy. The deleterious effect of pie upon the moral nature is notorious, but it is probably of a secondary character. Where the intellect is weakened and the body attenuated, it is to be expected that the sufferer will become irritable and morose, and will lose to some extent the power and the desire of discriminating between right and wrong. Why American, and especially New England, pie crust and fruit should be capable of forming a combination so totally different in its effects from the combination of the same elements known in England under the name of tart has hitherto been inexplicable. Dr. Henn, the eminent Cincinnati microscopist, has at last made a discovery which throws a flood of light upon the action of pie. It has been noticed by more than one observer that the baked beans of Boston produce symptoms closely resembling those produced by pie. Dr. Henn has discovered in baked beans a microbe to which he ascribes all the painful symptoms which affect bean-eaters. He inoculated a dog with this microbe, and the animal at once developed a tendency to wander vaguely about the yard, a total want of interest in wholesome and appetising bones, and a fondness for sitting on end and gazing silently at the moon, with tears trickling from his eyes. After suffering under these philosophical and poetical symptoms for three days the dog died, and his liver was found to be swarming with the baked bean microbe. Dr. Henn next subjected an apple pie to the microscope, and found the baked bean microbe present in countless myriads in the pie crust. A second dog inoculated with this microbe developed the same symptoms that were produced by inoculation with the baked bean microbe. Long and careful repetition of these experiments has established beyond any possibility of doubt the true cause of the injurious effects which follow the consumption of both pie and baked beans. It is Dr. Henn's opinion that by prolonged cultivation the pie microbe can be attenuated to such an extent that a human being can be harmlessly inoculated with it, and thereby made proof against all injury from eating pie. Until that is done, however, the doctor recommends that no pie shall be eaten until it has been thoroughly disinfected by prolonged immersion in a bath composed of carbolic acid, Worcestershire sauce, and permanganate of sulphur. The same rule should apply to baked beans, and we may feel reasonably sure that were these articles of New England diet to be thus disinfected they could be eaten without danger of increasing the flood of poetry, philosophy, and general misery which has hitherto devastated so large a part of our country.

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☞ The GUIDE for September has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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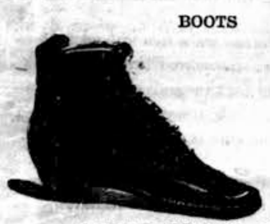

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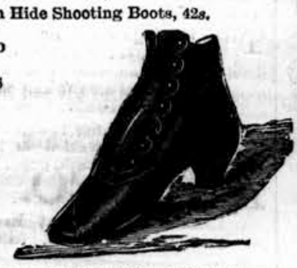

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444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

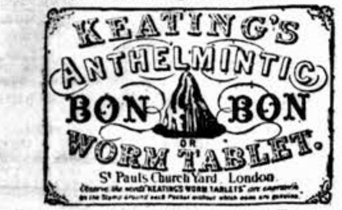
All dealers are cautioned that any person selling Worm Tablets that bear labels similar to mine, render themselves liable to heavy penalties and serious law costs.

My medicines are sold all over the world, and I will not allow them to be imitated.

I found a firm at Hong Kong, China, selling goods with a label like mine,—I proceeded against them, obtained a perpetual injunction, and they had to destroy all the labels, deliver up the goods, pay damages and my law costs (see "Keating v. Grossmann," Supreme Court of Hong Kong, Nov. 24th, Suit 27). I then proceeded against the makers, Germans, from whom they obtained the goods,—they have been condemned to pay costs, and prohibited from using any similar labels (see "Keating V. Hasche & Woge," Imperial Supreme Court of Germany, July 13th, 1883).

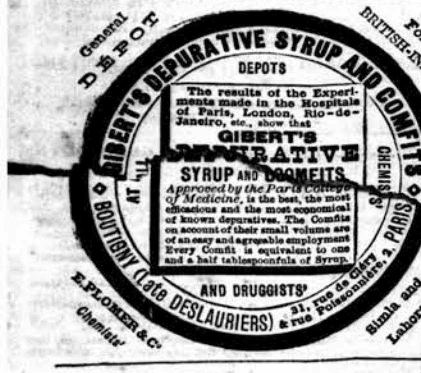
My labels are trade marks, and this notice is a distinct warning that I will similarly prosecute any person making or selling goods bearing labels similar to mine; and I will pay a suitable reward to any person who enables me to take this course.

I annex facsimile of the genuine label:—



KEATING'S
ANTHELMINTIC
BON OR BON
WORM TABLET.
St Pauls Church Yard London

THOMAS KEATING,
ST. PAUL'S LONDON.



General DEPOT
GIBERT'S DEPURATIVE SYRUP AND COMFITS
For BRITISH-INDIA
DEPOTS

The results of the Experiments made in the Hospitals of Paris, London, Rio-de-Janeiro, etc., show that GIBERT'S DEPURATIVE SYRUP AND COMFITS Approved by the Paris College of Medicine, is the best, the most efficacious and the most economical of known depuratives. The Comfits on account of their small volume are of an easy and agreeable employment Every Comfit is equivalent to one and a half tablespoonfuls of Syrup.

AT ALL CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS'

BOUTIGNY (Late DESLAURIERS) 31, rue de Cléry & rue Poissonnière, 2, PARIS

E. PLOMER & Co. Chemists' Simla and Lahore

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE PROVING THIS TO BE THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS

Read the following:—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester),
"January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully

"JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK, BLOOD MIXTURE

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

Solid Mahogany, Rs. 850.
Ebonized, Rs. 900.

The above Piano obtained a FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE and MEDAL at the Calcutta Exhibition.

THE BIJOU PIANO.

Compass 5 Octaves, Rs. 300.

CATALOGUES of MUSIC and INSTRUMENTS POST FREE.

THE CANTANTE RESONANTE GRAND SQUARE PIANO.

Solid Walnut (plain) Rs. 650.
Solid Rosewood (overstrung) Rs. 750.

A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER PIANOS ON HAND.

N.B.—All the above have IRON FRAMES, and are WARRANTED to stand the Indian climate.

PIANOS FOR HIRE OR ON THE EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

PIANOS for HIRE in POONA and the Districts at reduced rates.

S. ROSE & Co., BOMBAY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

TRADE MARK

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.*

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

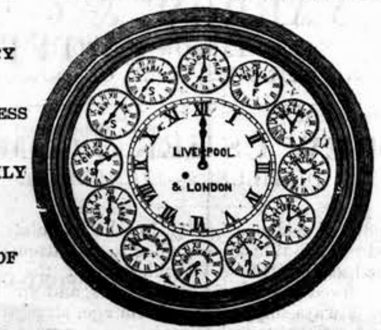
ENGLISH WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,

MAKERS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY (*RAJABAI*) CLOCK AND CHIMES

TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS
THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA,
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
THE ROYAL FAMILY.
THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,
THE ADMIRALTY, &c., &c.



RAMPART ROW, WEST, BOMBAY. 42, PALL MALL, LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF KEYLESS HALF CHRONOMETER AND OTHER WATCHES SUITABLE FOR ROUGH WEAR AND ALL CLIMATES.

REPEATERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, CLOCK AND PERPETUAL CALENDAR WATCHES.

Swiss Watches by the best Manufacturers Examined and Guaranteed.

Repairs of all kinds executed in Bombay.

LONDON CASH PRICES.

LAWN TENNIS SHOES.

GENT'S BLUE or BROWN CANVAS, Rs. 10-8 nett.

GENT'S BROWN LEATHER, Rs. 11-8 nett.

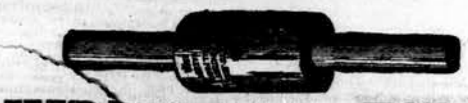
THE INDESTRUCTIBLE LAWN TENNIS SHOE

We are at length enabled to submit to the public a Lawn Tennis Shoe that will really stand hard wear without the annoyance of the India-rubber sole coming apart from the upper. They are patented by the only firm who have actually succeeded in producing this end. In addition to a reliable cement the soles are stitched through, special machinery having to be made for the purpose. We can safely recommend our Indestructible Lawn Tennis Shoes.

Resoleing with India-rubber Rs. 4-8.

BADHAM, PILE & COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

Calcutta Exhibition.



THE KIRKSTALL FORGE CO.,

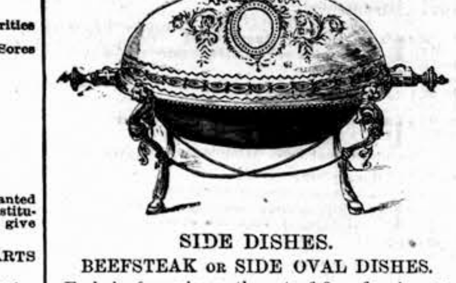
NEAR LEEDS, ENGLAND,

Beg to call special attention to their Magnificent Exhibit.

PATENT ROLLED SHAFTING.
BUTLER'S PATENT FRICTIONAL COUPLING.
BAR IRON. AXLES, &c.

BEST ELECTRO-SILVERED PLATEDWARE.

Platedware of the Best Quality and at English Prices.



The Carlton Club Entree Dishes,

With Revolving Cover which cannot be displaced.

In the above elegant and really serviceable Entree Dish, the cover simply turns on two centres, and is made to revolve *under the Dish*, where it is not visible. It has been largely purchased by connoisseurs in the good things of this life. The Dish can also be used when required as a Soup Tureen. Price of the one Dish with one Strainer and one loose Dish, small size...... Rs. 90

Do. do. large size...... " 110

The Carlton Dish is superbly manufactured in every respect, and is richly silvered.

SIDE DISHES.

BEEFSTEAK OR SIDE OVAL DISHES.

Each in four pieces, the set of four forming 16 dishes at pleasure,

The Beaded pattern, much admired for its neatness, combined with elegance, of plain oval shape, with beaded mountings, best plated on Nickel Silver, and highly finished.

Per set of four dishes. Cash ...	...Rs. 250
Per pair, forming eight dishes ...	... " 150

THE UNITED SERVICE VEGETABLE DISH.

Consisting of four pieces—*viz.*, the cover, the triflanged divided dish, the dish, which is detachable and the warmer or under part, which can be used separately.

Particular attention is directed to this very compact and useful article.

Richly Electro-silvered on best Nickel Silver Rs. 100

ORIGINAL PEG AND HALF-PEG MEASURE COMBINED.

This useful little article can be used instead of a Wine-glass.

Plain body, with gilt bowls ... ... each Rs. 10 0

Catalogues of Platedware will be sent, post free, on application to

COURT & CO., 21A, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
OPPOSITE TO THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

NOTICES.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY* the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertiser may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.
Musjid ,,
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*
Deewa
Callian Junction*†
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah*
Egutpoorah*
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kuigaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawud
Sisowlee
Julgaum
Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*‡
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*†
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee for Hoshengabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*¶
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail
Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*†
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona†¶¶
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond†
Borebail
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Poomulwaree
Warrengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullum†
Sheagaum*
Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapoor
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira*
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah†
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Road
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney ‡
Sholapur*
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*†‡
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksagor
Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE

Colaba
Church Gate Street
Marine Line
Churney Rd
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur
Boisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Dongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Muroleе
Sucheen
Surat*¶
Amrolee
Sion
Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broach*
Chumargaum
Pallej
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*
Baiwa
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhaluj
Oomret
Dakor
Thasra
Pali
Borehavi
Nariad
Mehmoodabad
Barajree
Ahmedabad†
Saburmutte
Ambli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Lillapore Rd
Luctoran
Wadwan

*Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 10 minutes for Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minute for Dinner

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless Will reduce from two to five pounds per week: acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. BOTANIC MEDICINE Co., Proprietors, 3, New Oxford-street London, England. Sold by all Chemists.

EMERY CLOTH. GLASS PAPER.

ACTON'S "ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD.

A LASTING & BRILLIANT POLISH PRODUCED IMMEDIATELY WITHOUT WASTE OR DUST IN 1d. 2d. & 4d. PACKETS EVERYWHERE 72 SHOE LANE LONDON

THE GREAT REMEDY

For HEADACHE, SEA or BILIOUS SICKNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, LASSITUDE, LOW SPIRITS, HEARTBURN, and FEVERISH COLDS. Prevents and quickly Relieves or Cures the worst form of TYPHUS, SCARLET, JUNGLE, and other FEVERS, PRICKLY HEAT, SMALL-POX, MEASLES, ERUPTIVE or SKIN COMPLAINTS, and various other altered CONDITIONS of the BLOOD. "It

"SAVED MY LIFE"

"for the Fever had obtained a strong hold on me. In a few days I was quite well."—Extract from letter of C. Fitzgerald, Esq., Correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* in Albania, referring to

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE.

In praise of which the Testimony of Drs. Morgan, Turley, Stevens, Carr Jackson, and other eminent medical gentlemen, has been unqualified, as to its possession of most important elements calculated to restore and maintain Health with perfect vigour of Body and Mind.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers in Bottles, at various prices.

H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, Holborn, London, E.C.

GENUINE EMERY. BRUNSWICK BLACK. ACTON AND BORMAN, LONDON.

ACTON'S "PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH.

A SILVER SURFACE PRODUCED IMMEDIATELY ON CUTLERY, WITHOUT WEAR, FRICTION OR DUST PACKETS 3d. TINS 6d. 1/- & 2/6 EACH DEPOT 72 SHOE LANE LONDON

GRIMES' TEN GUINEA OUTFIT FOR INDIA. A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS AND EXCELLENCE

A DINNER SERVICE in best stone China.
A BREAKFAST SERVICE and TEA SERVICE in Porcelain.
A COMPLETE SERVICE OF TABLE GLASS in finest Crystal, elegant shapes.
(*All the above complete for twelve persons.*)
A TOILET SERVICE of superior quality.
A handsome DUPLEX TABLE LAMP.
All PACKED COMPLETE in iron-bound case.

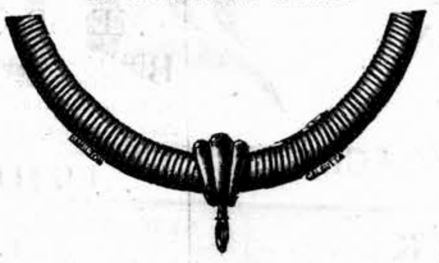
Orders, enclosing remittance, £10-10 (which includes the whole) to be sent to

T. R. GRIMES,
83, New Bond St., London, W.
Indian & Colonial Outfitter.
ESTABLISHED 1851.

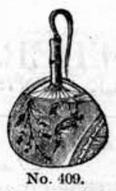
Extensive Show Rooms for Lamps Table Glass, China, Electro Plate, &c. Descriptive Catalogue free.

HAMILTON & Co.,

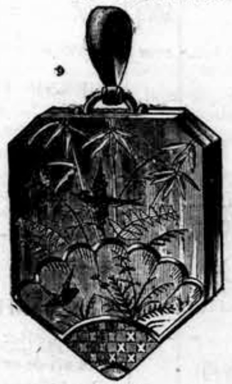
JEWELLERS AND WATCH MAKERS TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY (next door to National Bank of India),
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.



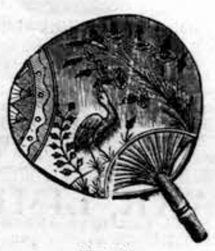
Handsome Silver Flexible Necklet, manufactured of Sterling Frosted Silver, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 30, according thickness.



No. 409.
Silver Punkah Earrings, Gold Bird, Rs. 6.



No. 417.
A quaint Silver Locket, Japanese Style, Ornamentation partly Gold. Rs. 22.



No. 389.
Japanese Fan Silver Brooch, with Birds and Butterfly in Gold, Rs. 10.

Bombay, 1st September, 1884.

NUBIAN LIQUID WATERPROOF Blacking

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

NUBIAN THE ORIGINAL AND SELF-SHINING WATERPROOF BLACKING. NO BRUSHES REQUIRED. Easily applied with sponge attached to cork. Gives an even and brilliant polish which will keep for a week in all kinds of weather. Cheapest, cleanest, and best, for boots, shoes, harness, military accoutrements, patent leather, and all leather goods.

NUBIAN OIL PASTE BLACKING. In tin boxes. Well known as Army Blacking. Same as we now supply Her Majesty's Army and Navy. Prepared by steam machinery. Will keep moist in any climate, and is noted for a quick, brilliant, and durable polish, and little labour of brushing.

NUBIAN LIQUID JAPAN BLACKING. In stone jars. Specially prepared by new process, causing the ingredients to thoroughly amalgamate, giving a polish equal to patent leather. Will keep in any climate. Cheapest and best.

NUBIAN LADIES' PET BOOT POLISH. Imparts a JET BLACK gloss to ladies' and children's boots, shoes, and leather goods, will not crack, peel, or harden the leather, or soil the skirts when wet. Easily applied with sponge attached to cork.

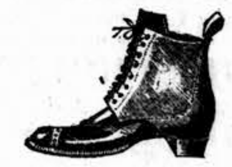
NUBIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Smithfield Chemical Works, 8 & 9, Hosier Lane, LONDON, E.C.

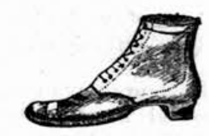
Our goods are sold by dealers throughout the World; send for circular of specialities.

JUST LANDED.

ANOTHER BATCH OF THE

CELEBRATED "K" BOOTS.





These Boots are without doubt the best for the Monsoon that have yet been introduced into this country. The demand is enormous; further proof of quality unnecessary. Rs. 18, Rs. 20, and Rs. 22-8 per pair.

DUNNETT & CO.,
BOOT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

Dr. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

Dr. SINCLAIR COGHILL.
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.

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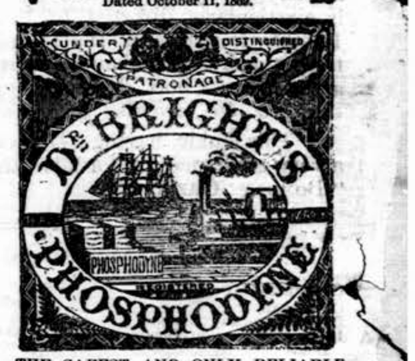

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